The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
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VOL. II NO. 121 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY'S MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in .....13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 ,,

Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
3rd May.	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
20th ,,	Macedonia ..	10509	....	11000
6th June	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
13th ,,	*India ..	8000	....	12500
20th ,,	China ..	8000	Maloja	12500
27th ,,	*Arabia ..	8000	....	10500
4th July.	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
11th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	....	10000
18th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
25th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	12500
1st Aug.	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
8th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	10000
15th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
22nd ,,	India ..	8000	....	8000
29th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Egypt	8000

* These vessels will call at Brindisi.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival	Departure.
Perang Maru	Murazumi	4965	9th May	22nd May
Inaba Maru	Shinohe	6189	26th ,,	5th June
Jinsen Maru	Sano	3735	26th ,,	6th ,,
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4625	5th June	16th ,,
Colombo Maru	Kawashima	4709	15th ,,	26th ,,
Kamakura Maru	Hori	6126	28th ,,	10th July

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0	2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12	2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2	2 per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0	2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15	2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15	2 per case.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk	3 12	0 per 8 Imp. gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malbar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage. Chage for cooly hire on Case Oil is in proportion to the distance.

In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla, Andheri and Thana Agents add one anna to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application to—

THE MANAGER

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS 1914.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
Adelia .....B	3478¶	10th May..	....
City of Lahore ....A & C	6875	....	29th April.
City of Birmingham A & C	7475‡	27th May..	25th May.
City of Calcutta.. A & C	7630‡	....	10th June.
City of Benares ....A & C	6984	....	20th June.
City of Manchester..A&C	5551	24th June..	....
City of York .....A & C	7811‡	....	24th June.

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

† "City of Lahore" calls at Marseilles and Plymouth.

‡These steamers call at Port Sudan.

§ "B" class carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess.

¶ Destination Barrow-in-Furness.

OUTWARD.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave Marseilles or Naples about.	Bombay about.
				1914
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July.	10th July..	24th July.
*City of Calcutta ..	7630	Aug..	9th Aug..	23rd Aug.
*City of York.	7811	14th Aug..	22nd Aug..	5th Sept.
City of Manchester ..	5551	22nd Aug..	....	14th Sept.
†City of Marseilles ..	8800	19th Sept..	26th Sept..	11th Oct.‡
*City of Glasgow ..	6529	28th Sept..	6th Oct .	21st Oct.
†City of Paris.	9232	10th Oc ...	17th Oct...	31st Oct.
*City of Poona	7467	22nd Oct...	30th Oct ..	14th Nov.
*City of Sparta	5415	30th Oct...	....	21st Nov.‡
†City of Calcutta ..	7630	7th Nov.	14th Nov..	28th Nov.
†Trafford Hall	5321	17th Nov..	25th Nov..	11th Dec.
City of Manchester ..	5551	5th Dec-..	....	28th Dec.

*Calling at Naples. †Calling at Marseilles. ‡Calling Karachi direct.

¶ "Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class Passengers only.

Fares.	1st class Singles.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles.....	578	801	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	999	—	737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess. A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TLEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency

KILLICK NIXON & Co.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00.000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50.00.000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

19, GREEN STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK depoeits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

Further particulrs on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCOLPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes.
KASARA, 1195, Thur. 28th May, a.m. Direct
LINGA, 2184, Fri. 29th May *6 a.m. Direct

*or later arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "KASARA," 1195 tons, on Thursday, the 28th May calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARJORA" 3,164 tons, on Thursday, the 28th May calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Duhai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomrah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

Steamer. Tonnage. Sailing on or about.
†PENTAKOTA ..... 3418 ...Thursday 28th May
*PALAMCOTTA .....3413 ,, 11th June.
†PURNEA .....3306 ,, 25th ,,
*PUNDUA ..... 3305 ,, 9th July

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,

MACKINON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nichol Road, near Bellard Pier.
Bombay.

22nd May, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
ELYSIA..	6363	Capt. P. McLean	23rd May 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th June 1914
Olympia	5124	Capt. J. L. Henderson	24th. June 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S. Osborne R. N. R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5100	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th Aug 1914
Elysia	6363	Capt, J. Kinnaird	24th Aug 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	Capt J. L. Henderson	23rd. Sept. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S.Osborne R.N.R. §	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5100	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6363	Capt. J. Kinnaird	21st. Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to London overland from Marselles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with very comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA,

LEADING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER OF WESTERN INDIA.

Cakes and Confectionery prepared daily on the Premises by Skilful European Labour only.

FANCY CAKES A SPECIALITY.

(Local and up-country orders promptly and carefully attended to).

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

83—85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and 6, Arsenal Road, Poona.

TELEGRAMS: "CORNAGLIA." TELEPHONE No. 42.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 400,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 30,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNT S at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,800,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box No. 38.

THE BURMAH OIL, CO., LD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

ROYAL "STANDARD" TYPEWRITERS

For over 6 weeks we had sold out and we had not a typewriter left which we could show.

To-day we are in the position to be able to demonstrate

THE TYPEWRITER OF TRIPLE SERVICE
THE TYPEWRITER OF PERFECT PRESSWORK

THE MASTER MACHINE
THE NEW MODEL ROYAL No. 10

There are real reasons why the "ROYAL" dominates in QUALITY typing. First, there is the new ROYAL way of sending direct force from the operator's fingers on the typewriter keys straight to the printing-point with every powerful hammer-stroke of its accelerating typebars of carbon steel—with every unerring beat of its wonderful roller-trip escapement. Then there is a rigid carriage that meets the millions of blows of the type; a solid, one-piece type guide that controls but does not force alignment. The whole rapid-fire action is almost frictionless! And lastly, the deeply engraved and beautifully shaded type themselves—the "business end of the typewriter."

If you are interested in better service
WRITE NOW—WRITE NOW to

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

SOLE AGENTS:
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50	Rs. 3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,,	,, 50	,, 2-12
Dindigul Torches ,,	,, 50	,, 3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,,	,, 50	,, 2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50	,, 2—0

Besides the above, good many other brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, **D. Merwan & Co.,** 24 Medow Street, Fort.

Branch 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.

Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien	Shanghai
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angeles	New York. (Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box N. 287.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re 1 per insertion; every additional line(six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

F. N. JOHNSON will hear of his own interest if he applies to F. D. U. C/o "Bombay Chronicle." 2672

DAYAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332.

ANY EUROPEAN LANGUAGE will be laught by an accomplished and highly trained young man within a limited time at moderate terms. Apply sharp to Box No. 602, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2654

MOSHKA'S HAIR-DRESSING SALOONS, opposite Whiteaway Laidlaw and at Mohammidi Mahal. CLEAN and Up-to-date. Electric Brushes and Sterilized Instruments. European and Indian Barbers. POPULAR PRICES. 2620

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

ENGLISH Nurse requires situation at once. Good experience with young children.—Apply N. REDDISH, 63, Hotel Cecil, Simla. 2061

REQUIRED COMPETENT ACCOUNTS CLERK, with through knowledge of Book-keeping, for upcountry, "Apply to Box No. 606, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2676

WANTED.—There are good openings always for really hard working young men desirous of entering upon business career, to work as Salesmen and Collectors on salary and Commission. Conscientious workers will be able to earn and to realise a safe position and a good income. Apply SINGER AND CO. 2680

GWALIOR LIGHT RAILWAYS.—WANTED. Applications for a post of TRAFFIC BOOK COMPILER and BALANCE SHEET CHECKER, pay up to Rs. 45 p.m. Applicants should state their age, qualifications, present rate of pay and details of previous service.

B. LAWRENCE,
Manager,
2082 Gwalior Light Railway, Gwalior.

ASSISTANT MECHANICAL ENGINEER WANTED.—Applications are invited for the post of ASSISTANT MECHANICAL ENGINEER at the Vaccine Institute, Belgaum. Some practical knowledge of Oil Engines and Electrical Plant essential. Pay Rs. 25 per mensem. Apply with copies of testimonials to:—

THE DIRECTOR,
Vaccine Institute, Belgaum.
Dated 19th May, 1914. 2081

WANTED—RESPECTABLE and influential canvassers and representatives for raising capital on the Hindusthan Tea and Fishery, Limited—a rising tea concern—on a salary of Rs. 50 to Rs. 500 upwards per mensem. The Company has already started the work of opening a new Tea Garden on a vast area of about 4,000 acres of land and contemplates purchasing a running concern also. For particulars, please apply to THE NATIONAL TRADING SYNDICATE MANAGING AGENTS, Karimganj, Dt. Sylhet, A. B. Railway. 2572

WANTED—For the Nowgong Cantonment High School the following teachers from the 9th July 1914:—

1. A Graduate B. Sc., as Second Master on Rs. 55 rising by annual increments of Rs. 2 to Rs. 65.
2. An F.A., as 4th Master on Rs. 30-2-40 as above.
3. Two Matric. as 6th and 7th Masters on Rs. 20—1—25 each, as above.

A good knowledge of Urdu essential in all the above.

Also 3 teachers for new Primary School on Rs. 20, 15 and 12, respectively. Apply enclosing certified copies of testimonials to the CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE, Nowgong C.I. (Bundelkhand). 2080

WANTED an experienced CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for The Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills, Ld., on a salary of Rs. 200 (two hundred only) per month and the privileges of free quarters, light, fuel and personal medical attendance. Applications stating age with testimonials should be addressed to the Undersigned in sealed covers superscribed. "Application for the post of Carding Master" and should reach him on or before the 21st May, 1914.

RAJA KISHORI LAL GOSWAMI BAHADUR, M.A., B.L.,
Director,
The Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills, Limited,
Serampore, E. I. Ry.
(Distt Hooghly). 2065

WANTED.

WANTED at once KANSAMAH. Apply SERGEANTS' Mess 1, Sherwood Foresters, Colaba. 2673

WANTED—June 15th, JUNIOR LADY ASSISTANTS. European School certificated. Apply to Box No. 465, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2516

WANTED—DRAWING MASTER or MISTRESS. European School certificated. Apply to Box No. 466, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2516

WANTED to fill vacancies in Nursing Staff, Mayo Hospital, Lahore, one Staff Nurse and Probationers.—Apply SUPERINTENDENT SISTER. 2079

REQUIRED a European Bandmaster for the 79th Carnatic Infantry just arrived at Rangoon. Applications with copies of testimonials and terms to Band President, 79th C. I., Rangoon. 2074

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY and TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.—WANTED smart young CLERKS, having good knowledge and experience of accounts. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, qualifications, and salary expected. 2083

WANTED FOR the VICTORIA MUSEUM, KARACHI, SIND, a qualified INDIAN TAXIDERMIST. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to the CHAIRMAN, Victoria Museum Committee, Karachi. 2071

WANTED.—Energetic young MAN for outdoor work, able to ride bicycle; will be employed on daily inspection of Survey marks over the whole Island of Bombay. Salary Rs. 50 per mensem. Apply with copies of certificates, stating age to the SUPERINTENDENT, Bombay City Survey, 19, Bank Street. 2070

WANTED a lady doctor for the female Hospital at Fazilka, Ferozepore District, Salary Rs. 80 p.m., with free quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials which will not be returned to—

W. W. JEUDWINE.
Major. I. M. S.,
2073 Civil Surgeon.

WANTED A TRAVELLING Agent, Experienced in paper trade, to canvass for orders. Must be a respectable man of good address and antecedents. Handsome salary, with emoluments, to a qualified man. Apply, up to June 6th, with copies of testimonials stating age, and previous experience, to the SECRETARY, Upper India Couper Paper Mills Co., Ld., Lucknow. 2072

DAYARAM JETHMAL SIND COLLEGE, KARACHI.—WANTED a PROFESSOR or LECTURER in English from 10th June, 1914, for a period of one year or more, to fill a temporary vacancy. Salary according to qualifications and lecturing experience. Copies of not more than four testimonials required. Applications must reach the PRINCIPAL, D. J. Sind College, Karachi, not later than Monday, 1st June, 1914. 2070

BURMA RAILWAY—Locomotive and Carriage Department.—LOCOMOTIVE INSPECTOR wanted.—Must be an experienced locomotive engineman of good education, tactful and strictly sober. Duties are chiefly travelling with and instructing drivers in handling a locomotive economically. Pay Rs 300-10-350, with free quarters and travelling allowance. Apply, stating age and enclosing copies of testimonials, to LOCO. and CARR. SUPERINTENDENT, Burma Railways, Insein, Burma. 2076

WANTED immediately for the Ishwari Memorial Hospital, Benares, a Staff-Nurse, must be fully qualified in sick nursing and midwifery. Pay Rs. 75 with Rs. 20, messing, allowance, free quarters, Dhobi and Punkah Coolies. Applications to be sent to—

Miss H. MACLAREN, M.B. (Edin.),
Medical Officer-in-charge.
Ishwawri Memorial Hospital:
Benares City, 15th May 1914. 2077

WANTED for the Queen's College, Benares, a Professor of Mathematics to officiate in the Provincial Education Service, on a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem. The appointment is at present for a period of six months but may continue for two years. Applications stating qualifications, date of birth, nationality and length of residence in the United Provinces, with copies of testimonials (not to be returned), should be sent to the PRINCIPAL of the college before the 31st May 1914. 2078

BENARES WATER WORKS—WANTED A HEAD ENGINE DRIVER holding a 1st Class Engineer's Certificate under the N. W. P. and Oudh (United Provinces) Boilers and Prime Movers Act or a B. O. T. Certificate for the Bhelupura Distribution Pumping Station. Salary Rs. 135 rising to Rs. 150 p.m. with free quarters.

Applications should be in applicant's own writing, stating age, experience, etc., together with copies of testimonials which should be submitted to undersigned by 20th May 1914.

A WASDELL,
2068 Superintendent, Water Works.

WANTED—An Assistant Master, who must be European or Anglo-Indian, to teach general subjects.

Preference will be given to one who has a University Degree, or its equivalent, or who has been trained as a teacher.

Salary Rs. 150 per mensem, a mess allowance of Re. 1 per diem and furnished quarters.

Also a Temporary Master will be required from June 24th to September 14th.

Good Latin and English desirable.

Salary according to qualifications.

Apply giving full personal and educational particulars and sending copies only of testimonials to THE PRINCIPAL.

LA MARTINIERE,
2067 Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BOMBAY MANGOES.

ALPHONSOES, Rs. 3-0; Rs. 4-0 & Rs. 6-0 per dozen.

PAIRIES, Rs. 1-8; Rs. 2-0 & Rs. 3-0 per dozen.

DHOBLE & Co., Crawford Market. Bombay. 2302b

TIGER AND PANTHER SKINS.—A fresh stock just to hand; prices from Rs. 25/- to Rs. 300/-.

Also a very tame Panther Cub six Months' old, used to chain.

MURRAY BROS.,
Taxidermists,
2628 Sion, Bombay.

FOR SALE—The following Carriages, as owner going to Europe shortly.

One CABRIOLETTE (Gig).

One LANDAULETTE made by Fort Coach Factory. (Mr. Press)

One CANO SHAPED VICTORIA Ordered from England.

All carriages built to order and are in good condition. Apply to the Secretary.

B. J. MAKANJI,
2667 257, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE—Owner Transferred Home. B. W. M. ZEPHYR, I. P. A. C., aged 7 years. Exceptionally fast and handy. Winner of regimental race and several Gymkhana races last year. Likely to win bigger races. Believed absolutely sound, Rs. 2,500.

2. B. W. M. TARCOOLA, I. P. A. C., aged. Fast and handy and very easy to play, Rs. 750.

3. 32 H.P. Hudson, four-seater. Complete with everything. Perfect running order. Powerful and excellent hill climber, economical to run. 1½ years old, Rs. 5,000.

4. 40 lbs. tent. Hardly ever used. Complete with bathroom, Rs. 30.

5. 500 Express Rifle in case, Rs. 150.

Apply to F. H. BEAUFORT, 43rd Light Infantry Ahmednagar. 2066

TO BE LET.

WELL Furnished airy room TO LET, Apollo Bunder. Will suit married couple or two Bachelors with or without board. Electric light and fans. Apply to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1600

TO BE LET, small FURNISHED SUITE, facing West, entirely separate, suitable for two Bachelors or Married Couple, Board optional. Tiled floors and up-to-date sanitary arrangements. E. L. and F., private entrance, near Wodehouse Road. Apply to Box. No. 520, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2000

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

I, M. A. W. MISHARI of Bombay, on behalf of THE ARAB STEAMERS, LTD., hereby give notice that in consequence of the Arab Steamers, Ltd., being owners of the S. S. "PALAWAN," I have applied to the Board of Trade, under Section 47 of the Merchants' Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the ship "PALAWAN" of Bombay, official number 1,02,400 of gross tonnage 4682.59 tons, registered tonnage 2923.16 tons, heretofore owned by the Arab Steamers, Ltd., for permission to change her name to "JEDDAH" and to have registered in the new name at the Port of Bombay as owned by us.

Any objections to the proposed change of the name must be sent to the REGISTRAR of Shipping at Bombay within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.

Dated at Bombay, this sixteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen. 2632

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR daily through service between Bombay and Delhi; Gaziabad; Meerut; Saharanpur; Lahore; Rawalpindi; Peshawar; Simla; Cawnpore and Lucknow.

Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans.

Through Carriage (First and Second Class) between Bombay and Lucknow; Bombay and Kalka via D. U. K. (for Simla); Bombay and Peshawar and Jhansi and Dehra Dun (for Mussoorie).

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

DOWN. From Bombay.	Stations.	UP. To Bombay.
H. M.		H. M.
17- 0 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay.... Arr.	12-35
22-14 Arr.	Manmad ..... Dep.	7-12
7-52 ,,	Bhopal ..... ,,	20-57
10-35 ,,	Bina ..... ,,	18-15
13- 4 ,,	Jhansi..... ,,	15-46
15- 8 ,,	Gwalior ..... ,,	14- 0
17-49 ,,	Agra Cantonment..... ,,	11-12
18-44 ,,	Muttra ..... ,,	10-14
21- 0 ,,	Delhi..... Arr.	8- 0
21-30 Dep.	Dep.	7-35
22- 9 ,,	Ghaziabad ..... Dep.	7- 5
23-10 ,,	Meerut Cantonment ..... ,,	5-59
1-24 ,,	Saharanpur ..... ,,	3-56
2- 0 ,,	Ambala Cantonment..... ,,	2-17
5-18 ,,	Ludhiana..... ,,	23-44
6-24 ,,	Jullundur..... ,,	23-37
8- 4 ,,	Amritsar ..... ,,	21- 1
9-33 ,,	Lahore ..... ,,	20- 0
16- 5 ,,	Rawalpindi ..... ,,	13-33
20-13 Arr.	Peshawar Cantonment .... ,,	8-45

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

17-0 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay..	Arr.	12-35
21- 0 Arr.	Delhi.....	Dep	8- 0
21-30 Dep.		Arr.	7-10
2-45 Arr.	Ambala.....	Dep.	2-17
3-40 Dep.		Arr.	1-50
5.33 Arr.	Kalka.....	Dep.	0-40
6-15 Dep.		Arr.	24-0
12-10 Arr.	Simla.....	Dep.	18- 0

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

17- 0 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
18- 4 Arr.	Jhansi.....	Dep.	15-46
18-50 Dep.		Arr.	15-14
19-15 ,,	Orai.....	Dep.	13- 6
19-35 ,,	Cawnpore	,,	10-52
19-50 Arr.	Lucknow.....	,,	9-32

BETWEEN JHANSI AND DEHRA DUN.

13-24 Dep.	Jhansi	Arr.	15-26
15-18 ,,	Gwalior	Dep.	14- 0
21- 0 Arr.		Dep.	8- 0
1-30 Dep.	Delhi	Arr.	7-35
1- 4 Arr.		Dep.	3-58
5- 0 Dep.	Saharanpur.....	Arr.	2-50
6-43 Arr.		Dep.	1-42
7-10 Dep.	Lhaksar	Arr.	23-50
10-25 Arr.	Dehra Dun.....	Dep.	21-15

For Up Journey, read from bottom to top on right hand side.

W. LAIDLAW,
262 Ag. General Traffic Manager.

NOTICES

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Seventh Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders, held on Thursday, the 21st May 1914, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 6 per share, for the half year ending 31st December, 1913, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or at the Company's Office, Indore, on and after Saturday the 6th June 1914 between 11-30 and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), to shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 21st May, 1914

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Agents.
Bombay, 21st May, 1914. 2670

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 302 of 1914.

Re ABDUL KARIM HASSANALLY, carrying on business as hosiery merchant at Jakeria Musjid, without the Fort of Bombay: an adjoudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the abovenamed ABDUL KARIM HASSANALLY has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III. of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 20th day of May, 1914.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort,
Bombay, this 21st May, 1914. 2679

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that KANSARA NAROTUM NARANDAS has contracted with our client Mr. DAMODAR HEMANDAS for the absolute sale to him free from all incumbrances and claims of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, mortgage, trust, possession, lease, lien, charge, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in Albert building Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims if any and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Quit and Ground rent Tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kavasji Patel Tank Road without the Fort in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Survey No. 429 and New Survey No. 2/5169 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward No. 6507 Street Nos. 134 at 140 and containing by admeasurement 277 Square Yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say:—

On or towards the East by the property formerly of Dadabhoy Rustomjee Shroff and now of Bai Sonabai widow of Jamsetji Pestonji Markar. On or towards the West by the property formerly of Narotamdas Tricumdas and now of the Bombay Chewli Bhansali Mahajan, on or towards the North by the public drain and sweepers passage and on or towards the South by the said Cowasji Patel Tank Road and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupations of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 21st day of May, 1914.

BHAISHANKER, KANGA, & GIRDHARLAL,
2669 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 27th day of January 1914. Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27. Order V. Rules 1, 5, 7 & 8 and Order VIII Rule 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

SUIT No. 96 of 1914.

BHOGILAL MOHANLAL of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, a Jeweller and a Commission Agent carrying on business near Khara Kuva without the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

Versus.

JACK APFELBAUM FRERES c/o Monsieur Leiler 17 Rue du Faubourg Montmartre Paris, a Jeweller carrying on business at Paris .....Defendant.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the above named Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz.:—

The plaintiff claims from the defendant Rupees 18,635-10-0 as per account annexed to the plaint herein and interest on Rs. 15,496-0-3 and the costs of this suit. You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 1st day of September, 1914, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

WITNESS Sir Basil Scott Knight Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 31st day of January, 1914.

P. B. MALABARI,
for Prothonotary.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
The 18th day of May, 1914.
Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
2359 Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NOTICES.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay up to ONE p.m., (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, the 29th day of May, 1914, for the supply of 500 tons of Pesterine (20 tons to be supplied from time to time as may be ordered in Contractor's Drums to be returned).

2. The undersigned will on application give any information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
A. G. CHRISTIANSEN, Esq.,
M.S.E.A., M.I.M.E.,
Storekeeper, Municipality.
Storekeeper's Office, Chinchpokli,
Dated, 21st May, 1914.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received in the Agent's Office opposite Church Gate Station, Bombay, up to 12 NOON on THURSDAY, the 4th of June, 1914, for the work of Loading, Unloading and Stacking of coal and other fuel on the Godhra-Rutlam and Nagda-Muttra Sections of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Broad Gauge System.

Forms of tender can be had on application to the Undersigned on payment of annas eight for each form.

The AGENT does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

F. J. PAGE,
Loco. and Carr. Superintendent.
Parel Works.
Dated 20th May, 1914. 250

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 436 of 1907.

DAYANATH KRISHNANATH KHOTE and others .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

DHONDNATH RAGHUNATH KHOTE and others .....Defendants.

PRIVATE OFFERS are INVITED for the purchase of the following properties belonging to the estate of the late Raghunath Narayan Khote.

1. Landed property at Walkeshwar admeasuring 2402.5 square yards or thereabouts New Survey Nos. 7254, 7251 and 7250 with all the buildings thereon bearing street No. 2 Walkeshwar Road.

NO. II.

(a) Landed property at junction of De Lisle and Clerk Roads admeasuring 4484 square yards or thereabouts bearing New survey Nos. 1/3450 and all the 3 chawls and buildings etc. bearing street Nos. 142 144, 142 (a) 144 (a) 142 (b) 144 (b), 1 De Lisle Road and 85/87 Clerk Road being Foras New Salt Batty land.

(b) Landed property on the northern side of Clerk road admeasuring 2597 square yards or thereabouts with 5 chawls or huts or sheds etc., New Survey Nos. 1/3701 6/3450 1/3448 2/3436 and 2/3448 and Street Nos. 58, 60 64 and 66 Clerk Road.

N. B. Offers may be made separately or jointly for A & B.

LOT NO. III.

Fazendari Right in the land at Haines Road (the annual Rent recoverable being Rs. 187-8-0) admeasuring 600 square yards New Survey No. 3/3450.

LOT NO. IV.

Land and Bungalow at Lonavla part of survey No. 88 bearing Municipal No. 43 admeasuring 1 acre and 2 Gunthas.

The offers will be received and considered by the undersigned upto 31st May next. All offers to be accompanied with 5 per cent of the amount offered. The undersigned is not bound to accept the highest or any offer. For further particulars and conditions and form of offers apply to the undersigned, or Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji & Devidas, Attorneys for the Receiver at 5 Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

RUSTAM K. R. CAMA,
Special Commissioner.
Jiji House, Ravelin Street. 2485

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

AN IMPORTANT OPPORTUNITY TO MONEY-LENDERS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT MEADOWS STREET, FORT, AND CUMBALLA HILL.

Under instructions from the mortgagees concerned and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on days and times undermentioned, the following landed properties on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES.

Lot 1—Meadows Street property. On TUESDAY, 23rd June, 1914, at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage and tenement standing thereon, situate at Meadows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, fronting the said Meadows Street on the East side thereof in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 57½ square yards or thereabouts. registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 4920, New Survey No. 2/9460 and assessed in the Books of the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1136, Street Nos. 70-72 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by the Property of Goolbai, widow of Jehangir Edalji, on or towards the South by the property in charge of the Armenian Church, on or towards the East by the said Meadows Street, and on or towards the West by the property of Aga Zenal Abydin Shirazee.

Lot 2—Cumballa Hill property. On FRIDAY, the 26th June, 1914, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the bungalows, stables, outhouses, and other buildings erected thereon and the gardens thereto belonging, situate at Cumballa Hill in the Sub-District of Bhuleshwar, without the Fort walls of Bombay, admeasuring 4553 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Book of the Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay under Old Nos. 91 and 378, New Nos. 797 and 2256, Old Survey Nos. 70 and A/70, New Survey No. 7136 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward D. No. 3496 and Street Nos. 3-4 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Cumballa Road, on or towards the West by the property of Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy and another, on or towards the North by the property of Haji Goolam Mahomed Azam and on or towards the South by the property of Nowroji Ardeshir Davar and which said premises are now and have for some time past been in the occupation of the mortgagor or his under tenants.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

Cinema at **6-30**; Variety at **10 p.m.**
Bombay's old favourite
Mr. DAN CLIFFORD
Late of Bandmann Opera Co.
Direct from England.
THE LYRICAL FOUR
MISS JESSIE WILTON
Miss PATTIE O'HANLON
What Happened to Mary. 2nd Part.
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

TO YOU

From May 20th to June 3rd

are the very last days that

ALASTOR

may be consulted in his unique studies of character and astrological readings at the

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL ROOM 338.

Hours 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

All readings strictly confidential.

Terms to suit all classes.

WESTERN INDIA FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

ENTRIES for the Harwood Association Football League will CLOSE on SATURDAY, May 30th.

Full particulars may be had on application to the Joint Hony. Secretaries,

R. W. SMART,
H. ELLIOTT,
Marsland Price & Co. Ltd.,
2665 Nesbit Road, Mazagon.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearn's Headache Cure will put you right.

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AUCTION SALE.

JIVAJI SORABJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, FORT, BOMBAY.

MARSHALLS ENGINE WITH TWO SIEMENS' DINAMOS AND BOILER, OLD WOODEN CASES, STEEL WIRE, OLD INSTRUMENTS COIR ROPES, LEAD, ZINC, FILES, SCRAP IRON, ANGLE IRON, IRON PLATES, MANILLA ROPES, OLD CANVAS, CORDAGE TARRED OLD CLOTHES &c., &c., too numerous to mention.

Under instructions from the Contractor Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, Messrs. JIVAJI SORABJI and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 25 May, 1914, and the following days, as may be necessary the above mentioned stores at 2 p.m., (S.T.), at Fort in the compound of Government Dockyard.

The conditions of sale, that 50 per cent. deposit to be immediately paid, and the articles cleared away on or before the fifteenth day after the full completion of the sale, otherwise the lots and deposits will be forfeited, and the lots will be resold.

Further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned which will be declared at the time of the sale.

JIVAJI SORABJI & Co.,
Auctioneers, Fort.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1914.

CHEAP BOOKS !!

PEARS' SHILLING CYCLOPAEDIA

New Edition, entirely revised and considerably enlarged, 20 sections by 11 special editors, 31 pages of Coloured Maps. Coloured Portraits, and 25 other illustrations. As. 14.

My Methods or Boxing as a Fine Art. By George Carpentier. Rs. 2-3.

The author has achieved phenomenal success in the ring. He has held the Championship of France at every weight, and has recently set the seal on his fame by defeating Bombardier Wells, for the second time, in the record time of 75 seconds, in a fight for the Heavy-weight Championship of Europe. His methods are brainy and his style perfect. The book tells the whole of his ideas and is fully illustrated.

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1,600 Pages, Maps and Illustrations, in a single volume. Equal in extent to six large volumes. Abreast of the latest knowledge. Cloth, Rs. 6-9.

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PAKWAN-KI-KITAB.

By Mrs. John Gilpin.

Novel, Practical, Economical, with instructions innumerable on Cookery and Domestic Science. Local information is given for the principal stations. Contains Menus for Ninety Days, with 13 Recipes to each day. Over 200 pages, Rs. 2-0.

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A Guide to Perfect Health. By a staff of experienced Doctors. 700 Double-Column Pages. With illustrations Rs. 3-1.

WISDEN'S CRICKETERS' ALMANACK FOR 1914.

Full Scores and Bowling Analyses of all important matches played in 1913. With Portraits As. 14.

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"FOR ALL NATIONS."
THE
INTERNATIONAL WHITAKER 1914.

A Statistical, Historical, Geographical and Commercial Handbook for all nations, more especially designed for the 200,000,000 English-reading people of the world. Cloth Rs. 1-12.

An Index to the Men and Movements of the Time.

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Is a Library of information on affairs Imperial, Foreign, Domestic, Political, Naval and Military, Financial, Commercial, Agricultural, Industrial, Religious, Educational, Social, Literary and Scientific, Musical and Dramatic, Sporting, etc. Cloth Rs. 3-1.

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK FOR 1914.

Containing an account of the Astronomical and other Phenomena. A vast amount of information respecting the Government, Finances, Population, Commerce and General Statistics of the various Nations of the World with special reference to the British Empire and the United States. Cloth, Rs. 2-3.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,

357, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

AMUSEMENTS.

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LA SCALA LIMITED.

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PALACE OF VARIETIES.

IN ASSOCIATION WITH BANDMANN RICKARDS VAUDEVILLE CIRCUIT.

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EXCLUSIVE AND EXPENSIVE ENGAGEMENT OF

SELMA BRAATZ
The Wonder of Wonders

SELMA BRAATZ
Juggles with Billiard cues, Balls, Lamps

SELMA BRAATZ
The most wonderful act in the World.

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THE FUNNY MUSICAL CLOWN

FERRY CORWEY
Come and see him shoot the mirror

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Has more surprises for you tonight.

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THE ORIGINAL STA DALE QUINTETTE

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World's greatest Harp & Banjo ombination

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SONGS WITHOUT STRINGS!!!

THEN WE HAVE AN 'ALL STAR' PICTURE PROGRAMME.—CHANGED TWICE WEEKLY.

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ANOTHER GREAT JUNGLE FILM.

"AMID RAGING BEASTS"

To-Night! AT THE To-Night

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

DID YOU SEE THAT GREAT FILM, "IN THE MIDST OF THE JUNGLE?" WELL, THIS IS SOME THING STILL BETTER.

Read what the Press says about it:—

"In many respects it is a wonderful picture. Lions, Tigers, Elephants, and an Ape, all play their part in this remarkable visualisation of jungle life, and in the course of 2,500 feet there are thrills and to spare.

EXCELLENT COMICS. A BRIGHT AND BREEZY PROGRAM ALL THROUGH.

Shows nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

Saturday & Sunday. { Prize Show— 5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

Charni Road. **FILMS FOR SALE OR HIRE.** Tel. No. 1271.

A CHARITY CONCERT
BY
The Baroness Grodecka
will be given
in aid of the stranded Variety Artistes
AT THE
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL

On SATURDAY next May 23rd, at 9-30 p.m.

PROGRAMME.

Piano.....Polish Hymn.....C. Burow.
Song .....Alone for Ever.....Kotarbinski.
Song .....Spring Night.....Kotarbinski.
Song .....Lark Song.....Z. Noskowski.
Song .....Speak into Me.....N. Ruthowaki,
Russian Folk Songs.
Where Thou Art .....G. Szreder.
Sweet Love is Gone .....A. Lenina.
Troika ..... P. Bulchowa.
Night Breeze in the Woods.....C. Gerdal.
Interval Part II.
Tango.....Dance Baroness Grodecka.
Polish folk songs and dance in Polish Peasant Dress.

Tickets Rs. 5 to be obtained at the Taj Mahal or at Messrs. Rose & Co., Fort.

IMPORTANT TO SPORTSMEN.

Italian Fencing.

Foil and sword fencing taught by an expert Italian instructor.

THE BEST EXERCISE, ALSO FOR LADIES.

TERMS MODERATE. APPLY:

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57, Watson annexe,
APOLLO BUNDER.

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STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 21st May 1914 was 30.054 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 20th May 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.		
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	Inches.	29.843
Temperature of Air	degree	85.7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	78.4
Dew Point	"	75.8
Relative humidity of Air	"	0.726
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky of unity=10)		2.4
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees	91.5
Minimum do do	"	81.6
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		NNW.WNW
Movement of Wind do	miles	181
Fall of Rain	inches.	0.00
Total fall during month	"	0.00
Do. do. year	"	0.15
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 21st	"	0.00

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tide in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

	Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
		May	h m	ft. in	May	h m	ft. in
TH	21	m	9 32	25 5	21	m 2 49	17 11
			9 0 a	25		3 3 a	20 4
F	22	m	10 10	26 2	22	m 3 21	17 3
			9 57 a	25 5		3 46 a	20 1
S	23	m	10 46	26 11	23	m 3 53	16 8
			10 14 a	25 8		4 28 a	19 11
Sun	24	m	11 21	27 6	24	m 4 25	16 2
			10 51 a	25 9		5 9 a	19 8
M	25	m	11 55	28 0	25	m 4 57	15 10
			11 28 a	25 10		5 49 a	19 8
TU	26	m			26	m 5 30	15 7
			9 29 a	28 3		6 28 a	19 8
W	27	m	0 5	25 10	27	m 6 4	15 7
			1 4 a	28 3		7 6 a	19 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to India Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

May 21 (Thursday) Sunrise 6h. 3m. Sunset 7h. 7m.
" 22 (Friday) " 6h. 3m. " 7h. 7m.
" 23 (Saturday) " 6h. 2m. " 7h. 8 m.
" 24 (Sunday) " 6h. 2m. " 7h. 8 m.
" 25 (Monday) " 6h. 2m. " 7h. 9 m.
" 26 (Tuesday) " 6h. 2m. " 7h. 9 m.
" 27 (Wednesday) " 6h. 2m. " 7h. 9 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, May 25th, 3h 4-8m. a.m.; First Quarter, June 1st 7h. 33·0m. p.m., Full Moon, 8th, 10h. 48·8m. a. m.; Last Quarter, 15th 7h 50·0 p m.

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple easy to take but effec-

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 21.

No rainfall is reported except from the south of the Burma coast. The temperature is practically normal everywhere.

Forecast:—No important rainfall.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 21st May 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in the east Punjab. Night temperature is in defect except at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Night temperature is generally in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are generally lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in upper Sind but in defect in the northern half of Rajputana. Temperature has become normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded on the west Kathiawar Coast and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect at Jubbulpore and Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess at most stations; night temperature is also above normal at Sholapur, Bijapur and Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry and is likely to remain so generally.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m on THURSDAY, the 21th of May 1914.

STATION.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st Jan. to date.	Variation 1st Nov. to Date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do. (20th)	97.1	77.6	61	11.55	0.62	
Jask	92.1	77.1	67	4.54	0.47	
Muskat						
Do. (20th)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	106.6	73.2	34	1.86	0.03	
Rawalpindi	96.1	63.5	35	16.48	5.49	
Lahore	103.4	70.5	43	5.62	1.43	
Sirsa	106.3	73.0	24	3.01	0.63	
Ambala	102.7	70.5	29	5.62	—0.02	
Delhi	104.2	80.8	23	2.62	—0.02	
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	107.6	78.8	24	1.49	—0.61	
Mainpuri	108.3	74.1	32	3.37	0.67	
Jhansi	109.9	78.8	17	1.82	—0.24	
Cawnpore	106.8	77.5	23	2.67	0.38	
Allahabad	108.4	78.5	15	3.55	1.14	
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	115.1	79.8	58	2.45	1.07	
Karachi	87.7	77.2	79	2.11	0.48	
Ajmer	103.4	63.4	44	2.73	0.90	
Jalpore	108.2	80.1	22	1.08	—0.82	
Kotah	108.8	83.8	26	1.62	0.07	
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	100.8	76.5	74	1.04	0.46	
Dwarka	87.3	80.2	67	0.40	—0.29	
Veraval	86.1	77.1	88	0.11	—0.41	
Rajkot	101.7	76.8	75	0.17	—0.44	
Bhavnagar	106.4	81.0	79	0.04	—0.75	
Surat	99.9	80.3	62	0.04	—0.41	
Ahmedabad	106.9	80.6	60	0.95	—0.48	
Deesa	108.6	76.1	63	0.19	—0.44	
Neemuch	101.7	80.0	22	0.68	—0.35	
Indore	105.1	80.1	46	1.65	0.59	
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	105.9	76.3	32	8.02	4.93	
Saugor	105.4	80.6	8	2.83	0.05	
Hoshangabad	110.1	86.4	19	2.52	0.48	
Khandwa	109.0	84.7	37	1.26	—0.09	
Akola	110.8	83.5	24	2.10	—0.13	
Amraoti	111.0	82.8	23	3.02	0.52	
Nagpur	111.1	80.6	19	5.53	2.22	
Chanda	111.5	75.0	22	6.50	2.74	
Raipur	109.7	81.1	43	5.55	2.20	
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91.5	81.4	78	0.15	—0.51	
Ratnagiri	90.9	79.3	69	0.06	—0.81	
Mormugao	91.0	80.7	73	0.38	—1.92	
Karwar	90.0	81.3	75	0.20	—2.57	
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	107.5	75.1	39	1.40	0.10	
Ahmednagar	103.5	73.0	25	0.69	—1.17	
Poona	100.2	71.1	59	0.21	—1.87	
Sholapur	107.1	80.4	29	0.28	—2.31	
Bijapur	105.0	80.2	25	0.44	—2.13	
Belgaum	96.6	67.0	61	2.89	—2.16	
Aurangabad	103.4	74.1	31	2.08	0.17	
Nizamabad (Indur)	110.7	86.3	18	0.91	—2.07	
Hyderabad	107.6	82.2	26	2.02	—1.62	
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	91.4	88.0	69	2.60	—4.61	
Calicut	90.8	80.2	79	8.31	—6.56	
Cochin	89.9	81.7	79	13.43	—8.39	
Colombo	88.4	79.2	85	0.05 43.38	—2.48	
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	99.3	84.2	84	2.75	—5.46	
Bellary	107.8	81.8	44	1.40	—3.0	
Cuddapah	110.3	80.8	43	5.59	—0.7	
Madras	103.8	84.0	65	30.39	9.1	
Mangalore	96.3	71.9	72	6.69	—1.4	
Coimbatore	95.9	72.3	76	5.51	—3.5	
Trichinopoly	103.5	81.3	57	12.47	—0.6	
Negapatam	98.3	79.5	76	54.91	23.4	

THE WEATHER.

DROP IN THE TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

Considering that the end of May is rapidly approaching the weather might be a good deal worse than it is. With humidity normal and the maximum temperature in the neighbourhood of 92, and a coal breeze blowing to temper the heat of the sun, we have very little to grumble about. In the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m., yesterday there was a drop in the temperature, the maximum being 91.5 as compared with 92.3 the previous day.

There are no further signs of the approach of the monsoon, but out at sea conditions are reported to be favourable to an early break of the rains. Here the wind remains in the N. N. W., quarter, and the sea is smooth.

EXTRAORDINARY WEATHER IN CALCUTTA.

On the Calcutta side, as has been apparent from the telegrams appearing in our columns of late, they have been having some rather remarkable samples of weather. Following the distructive cyclone of a week or two ago came a storm last week-end which did much damage, and caused great inconvenience by breaking down the telegraph poles and wires between Calcutta and Burma and also between Calcutta and Madras.

The storm has now dispersed, and conditions have become normal but the havoc done to the telegraph wires was so great that the service is still interrupted.

CROP REPORT.

The following summary of Season Reports for the week ending 19th May, was published in Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette":—

There was rain during the week in Larkana, Kanara, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, the Karnatak, Kolhapur and Mahi Kantha. Preparation of lands for the sowing of kharif crops is in full swing. The supply of fodder was inadequate in Poona, Sholapur and Satara, but grass and kadbi are being imported to make good the deficiency. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition but was deficient in numbers in Ahmednagar, Poona and Cutch. The supply of drinking water was adequate except in Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, and Dharwar. Water for irrigation was inadequate in Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur and Dharwar. Prices of food-grains were generally steady. The quantities purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	26 to 46
Gujarat	35 to 49
Konkan	23 to 33
Deccan	27 to 46
Karnatak	30 to 40

The numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 16th May were 2,423 in Sholapur, 1,117 in Satara and 63 in Bijapur.

RAINFALL IN APRIL.

The following general remarks by the Director of Agriculture on the rainfall in the Bombay Presidency during the month of April last are published:—

The rain during the month was received in light to fairly heavy showers mostly between the 23rd and 30th at a few places in south and east Deccan, in the whole of the Karnatak and Southern Maratha Country States and in Kanara in Konkan. Maximum 2.23" at Chikodi on the 25th. The fall in the Karnatak was useful for the preparation of land for the next season. The threshing of kharif crops has been completed everywhere. The harvesting of rabi crops has been finished and their threshing is in progress. The standing hot weather crops are generally in good condition except for slight damage by rats in Kaira. The picking of late cotton continues in north Gujarat and in Dharwar in the Karnatak. Collection and burning of rab materials continues in the Konkan and in the western portion of the Deccan. Elsewhere land preparations are in progress. Water for irrigation was deficient in parts of four districts in the Deccan and two in the Karnatak. The fodder-supply was inadequate in Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur, and Satara, but grass and kadbi are being imported to make good the deficiency. The agricultural stock was generally in good condition except in Sholapur and was deficient in Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholapur

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT IN INDIA.

LETTER FROM PROF. EUCKEN.

The following is a literal translation of a letter received by Principal Vaswani from Dr. Rudolph Eucken of the University of Jena.

"Dear Principal Vaswani, I would like to express the pleasure I had on receiving your papers, and tell you how I sympathize with their contents. It is of the greatest importance for humanity, that India, a land of so ancient and rich a culture is producing a religious movement of so universal a kind. At a time, when everything shows, that humanity seeks unity, religions cannot remain in old isolation or animosity. We must make every effort to lay stress on that which is common to us all; yet we need not forsake our own traditions, but should strive towards a common idea. We have all the more need to unite our efforts, as there are powerful oppositions against us. The majority of people in Europe and America are ruled by a purely worldly culture, directed towards material gain. How, ever, there is a movement towards more spirituality; yet there is still a vast amount to be done, so that this desire for spirituality can become consolidated and attain a true ruling power; and great many obstacles and entanglements come from those who cling to the old formalities and consider these the most important features. These convictions of mine lead me to greet with enthusiasm the religious movement which you represent and I wish you every success. I read the papers you kindly sent with great sympathy. I am especially pleased with the stress you lay on the social side and the social task of religion. It means everything to me that religion should not remain a mere personal affair, and easily become nothing but pale contemplation. It requires our united efforts to build up a New Reality; I mean to say, that religion can only have a strong influence, if it avoids pure Rationalism and Optimism. Religion must truly appreciate the oppositions in Nature, History, Society and the Human Soul and these build up a New life founded in the Kingdom of God. The great contrasts in human life and in the world may on no account be diminished. Above all it is essential to acknowledge the "Nay" first if the "Yes" is to attain sufficient power. We, however, dear Principal Vaswani, may be assured of the conviction in striving thus, that we are standing for a holy cause of mankind, and it is my sincere desire, that in this striving, East and West should go together amicably and supplement each other. I personally have the greatest admiration and sympathy for India an Life and Thought; and I believe, that no European people have closer inner relationship to Indians than the Germans; therefore let us hope, that time will bring more spiritual intercourse between our people. Your kind letter is a welcome proof to me of our spiritual relations. With repeated thanks and in sincere esteem, I remain."

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, May 20th.

Consols 2½ %	74 7/8—½
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.19plus ½
Rentes 3 %	86—½
Berlin Cheques on London	*20.50½unchgd.
Bar Silver Spot	26½—¼
Bar Silver 2 months hence	26¼—1-16
Closing Tone of silver:—Fall caused by India selling.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63½unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate)	½ 25.32—1.32
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	88½unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st.	2 15-16unchgd.
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st.	3½unchgd.
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	3½unchgd.
" " " " 6 "	3½unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77.9
Interest day to day loans	2½unchgd
" 7 day market loans	2½ "

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings for Councill Bills on India to-day for Rs. 20,00,000.

Rs.	Rs.
6,10,000 were allotted to Calcutta	
1,40,000 " " to Bombay	10,80,000
3,30,000 " " to Madras	

Tenders on Calcutta at ½ 15.16(Min. Rate) Received 11% above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at ½ 15.16 (Min. Rate) Received 11% above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 15.94

Telegraph Transfers:—

Rs.	Rs.
3,30,000 were allotted to Calcutta.	
2,80,000 " " to Bombay.	9,10,000
3,50,000 " " to Madras.	

Tenders on Calcutta ½ 31-32 (Min. Rate) Received 11 % above that rate in full
Tenders on Bombay at ½ 31-32 (Min. Rate Received 11% above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 15. 97
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening *including last Public Sale* .. .. Rs. 20,20,000
Amount to be allotted next Week Rs. 10,00,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 20th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	10,000
" Exports to Great Britain	
" " to Continent	2,000
Futures at New York July	12.64plus9
Futures at New York Oct.	12.24 " 16

Advanced on bullish private crop reports and on Commission house buying.

Spot Cotton at New York	13.60plus10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13½ plus ½
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Steady.	
Futures at New Orleans July	13.15 plus11
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	12.26 plus11
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8½unchgd
Demand Bills	4.88½plus ½
Silver Commercial Bars	57⅞—⅜

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 20th.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
" Sales of East Indian	—
" Imports	3,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—Fair demand-steady.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures steady
Tone of Manchester Market quiet with a Limited enquiry.

Mid. Americans	7.54 plus 1
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.25 unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) July	12.57plus 1
Oct.	12.13 " 5
New York Official noon call July	12.59 " 4
Oct.	12.17 " 9
New Orleans 10 a.m. July	12.03 " 1
Oct.	12.16 " 1

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	
M.J.	7.17plus 4
J.J.	7.02 " 4
J.A.	7.00 " 5
A.S.	6.85 " 5
S.O.	6.64 " 5
O.N.	6.54 " 4
N.D.	6.48 " 5
D.J.	6.46 " 5
J.F.	6.46 " 5
F.M.	6.46 " 5

Liverpool, May 20th.

Twist American 60's	15
Weft American 54's	11⅝
" Egyptian 80's	17

Tone of Cloths:—Fair demand at steady rates.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, May 20th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 49 lbs. C.I.F May-June; Hull done	38⅜ plus ⅜
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June; Hull sellers Firm	38½ plus ⅛
South American Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. nominal May-June; sellers ungd	34½
Barletta Russo—62 lbs. no sellers	
New South Wales May-June; sellers ungd	37½

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85% ex-Ship nominal.	
Rapeseed, Yellow Gujerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June; Dunkirk value unchanged	55
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June; Antwerp sellers firm unchanged	50½
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June; Antwerp sellers quiet but steady unchanged	51½
Linseed Calcutta May-June: London, sellers, quiet but steady unchanged	49
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) May-June; Hamburg sellers quiet but steady unchgd	45½
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) June-July; Hull done firm unchanged	£8-4-6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.R.	£63⅜ unchd.
Copper Braziers	£77½ "
Yellow Metal	6½ "

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged	11.3

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers June-August; firm	12.10½ plus ½d
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India nominal Oct.-Dec.; unchanged	12.1½
German Beet-root 88% sellers May: unchanged	9.6¾
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct.-Dec.	9.8½plus ½d
Opened steady closed quiet	
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers May-August; Firm, in good demand unchanged	13.6
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay or p finished.	
Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value ungd.	10.5½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value ungd.	10.6½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged	11.8½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchanged steady nothing doing	11.9½

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	34. 3
" Mutton "	36.
General Tone of Tallow Auction	Steady

RUBBER.

Para Rubber May-June; Buyers steady unchanged	2.10

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 21st May 1914

IMPORT OF TREASURE.

4 boxes gold and sovs.	96,000 / 11,445	London	Mercantile
12 boxes gold and sovs	5,83,750 / 30,000	"	Supdt. P. & O S. N. Coy.
25 boxes rupees	1,50,000	Zanzibar	National

MONEY.

The Bank of Bombay has to-day reduced its rate by 1 per cent., and it now stands at 5 per cent.

The cash balance of the Bank of Bengal is 5 lakhs down, and the Bank rate is unchanged at 5 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Rates for T. T. and Demand were 1/32d. The market is quiet and there is very little business doing on either side of the account.

We quote:—

BANKS SELLING—	s d.
T. T. ready	1 3 15-16 to 29-32
D D. mail	1 3 15-1
T T. forward. Augst.	1 3 31-32
BANKS BUYING—	
Private D D. ready	1 4
Credits 3 m-s ready	1 4 5-32
" " forward, July	1 4 5-32
" " 6 m-s ready	1 4 5-16
Francs 3 m-s ready	169¼
Marks " "	138
60 days Hongkong	141½
" Shanghai.	190
" Japan	150½

BULLION.

Bar silver in London again declined 1/8 for ready and 1/16 for forward to 26 1-2 and 26 5/8 respectively. The local market opened easier at 77-8 for the settlement and has remained unchanged during the day with a small business passing.

	Rs.	a.	p.
We quote —			
English bar gold	24	0	6
Australian bar gold	24	0	0
vereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	77	9	0
1st Settlement	77	8	0
2nd Settlement	77	5	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 19th May 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P Railway	64	73,069
B. B. & C. I. Railway	41	49,525

COTTON.

The following are the latest private cables to hand:—

Weld and Co.:—(Liverpool):—"Market opened steady; some long liquidation old crops. Cotton well absorbed by general buying chiefly new crop on account of heavy rains in South West Texas. Market improved further during the afternoon on Continental Spinners and American straddle buying of new crops. Some long liquidation of July/August at 7d. Good demand from Manchester but prices too low." (New York):—"Market very steady or short covering." (Crop):—"Texas crop accounts are worse. Balance of crop accounts generally favourable." We have the following telegram from Greenville, South Carlina:—"Weather is too cold for this season of the year. Weather is too dry. Cotton is not coming up."

Gruning:—"Rain doing some damage in South West Texas. Our opinion is that chances are in favour of a further advance."

Hornby Hemeleyk:—"Daily in Taxes increasing daily. It is reported 20 per cent. Texas worst condition this time of year ever known. We give the report for what it is worth."

A. Stern and Co.:—"Texas and Oklahoma, rain is excessive causing overflows. Temperature is too cold for the plants. Much replanting necessary. U. S. Signal Service predicts rain.

Theodore Price and Co.:—"Expect material advance soon. Crop looks badly."

There is a further rise all round in the American markets on a continuance of unfavourable weather and crop reports, particularly from taxes.

The Local Market opened steadier in sympathy with the advance in America. Fine Broach May was quoted Rs. 272, fine Khamgaon Akola Rs. 216/17 and fine Khandesh Rs. 208. New Crop good Broach was Rs. 286 and fully good Bengal January Rs. 216. There has been little business doing for May, but for fine Khamgaon Akola July there is some enquiry in the bazaar, and the rate is Rs. 225. The tone of the market at the close is steadier for some descriptions, while others are unchanged. Closing rates will be found below.

For ready cotton there has been a moderate demand by shippers and mills.

BAZAAR QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Super Fine	Fine	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals	..	..	217	..	Jan. 1915
M. G. Gengals	..	..	206	..	May
M.G. Scind-Punjab	..	..	203	..	"
M.G. Khandeish	..	..	209	199	"
M.G. Hingughat Wardha	..	..	253	..	"
M.G. Nagpore, Kamptee	..	..	249	..	"
M.G. Yeotmahl	..	..	239	..	"
M.G. Dhamangaum Poolgaum	..	..	232	..	"
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple"	..	..	217	..	"
Do.	..	..	251	..	Jan. 1915
M.G. Amraoti	..	..	223	..	May
M.G. Broach	..	..	272	..	"
Do.	..	..	..	257	March 1915
M.G. Muttia	..	..	204	192	May
Saw-ginned Dharwar	..	..	..	255	"
M.G. Westerns	..	..	..	253	"
H.G. Westerns	..	..	..	248	"
M.G. Compta	..	..	..	271	"
M.G. Mitraj	..	..	..	280	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

LIVERPOOL, May 21.

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	26,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	To-day's price.
M.J.	7.22plus 5
J.J.	7.06 " 4
J.A.	7.04 " 4
A.S.	6.89 " 4
S.O.	6.68 " 4
O.N.	6.58 " 4
N.D.	6.52 " 4
D.J.	6.50 " 4
J.F.	6.50 " 4

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—The Market is firm.

Quotations —	Rs.	a	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 %	6	0	6	R T
White Pessi 75 %	6	0	0	"
White De i, May	6	1	3	"

Linseed:—The Market is quiet

Quotations —	Rs	a	p.	
Brown Cawnpore	8	4	0	B. T
Yellow Cawnpore	9	10	0	R. T.
Brown Delhi May	9	15	6	R T

Teeleed:—The Market is quiet,

Quotations —	Rs	a	p.
85 % Bold White	55	0	0
Black Kutai	45	8	0
Yellow Hinganghat	58	0	0

Groundnuts:—The Market is quiet but steady

Quotations:—	Rs	a	p.	
Bold	47	8	0	
Small	46	0	0	

Mowraseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:—	Rs	a	p.	
July August	7	4	0	R. T.

Poppyseed:—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations —	Rs	a	p.	
Ready	10	5	0	R. T.
May	10	15	0	R T.

Castorseed—The Market is quiet.

Quotations —	Rs	a	p
Madras ready	34	8	0
Guzerat ready	34	0	0
Forward	7	0	0 R T

Cottonseed:—The Market is steady

Quotations —	Rs	a	p
Berar	24	4	0
Guzerat	23	12	0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 21 hours ending at 6 p m yesterday

Cotton	14,410	Bales.
Wheat	26 95	Cwts.
Linseed	10 722	"
Rape, Rai, etc.	6,115	"
Gingellyseed	509	"
Poppyseed	1,451	"
Groundnuts	2,280	"
Castorseed	7,895	"
Rice	1,407	"
Myrabolams	8,850	"
Cottonseed	29,967	"
Mowraseed	Nil.	"
Gram	1,644	"
Jowar	7,898	"
Maize	336	"
Barley	174	"

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 21.

The Calcutta share market to-day was quiet. Transactions included:—

Coal,—Equitable (ordinary) 24; Jumoni 5¼; Ondal (ordinary) 2 3/8.

Auction Sale,—Phoenix 2¼; Phularitand 5¾; Seedpore 29½; Pren Teetulmuri 9 3/8.

Auction sale Jute,—Budge Budge (ord.) 251; Northbrook (ordinary) 12¼.

Tea Grab (preferred) 100; Debentures Kamarhatt (Jute) 104½.

THE LATE KHAN SAHEB KAZI MOHAMED ALI MURGHAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I beg through your paper to express thanks to all the gentlemen to whom I have not been personally able to write, my extreme thanks for the kind messages of sympathy and condolence which they have been good enough to send to me on the death of my uncle the late Khan Saheb Kazi Mohamed Ali Murghay.—Yours etc.,

KAZI MOHAMED HASAN MURGHAY,
Chief Kazi of Bombay.

Bombay, May 20.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank	Jan.-Aug.	18%	350
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	do.	14%	220
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	do.	8%	54XD
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1,670
Bank of Bombay	Jan.-July	14%	1,600
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6%	62
Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd. Rs. 20	do.	Nil	8½
Central Bank of India Rs. 25	do.	Nil	17
Central Co-operative ank, Rs. 25	..	As 8-3	26
Bank of Madras	Jan.-July	12%	1,460
Bank of Rangoon Rs. 25	..	4½%	20
Poona Bank Old Issue Rs. 30	..	10%	30 nom
New Issue Rs 15	June	10%	15 nom
Punjab National Bank	June	11%	175
Standard Bank Rs. 50 O.	..	..	3
Standard Bank Rs. 50 P	..	Nil	25
EXCHANGE BANKS			
Chartered Bank	..	16%	£62
Mercantile Bank £2 12½	..	8%	£23
" £12½ B	..	5%	£22½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	do	34%	£18-10
Eastern Bank Ltd. £4	March	6%	82½
National Bank of India £12½	Sep.-Mar.	14%	630

Press Companies.

Akbar	May.	300	4,800
Albert Kurraches	Nov.	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore	Aug.	6%	120
The Bellary Press	Dec.	15	190
Broach City	Oct.	14	13
Fort	Nov.	5	290
Godavery Valley	..	6	90
Harvey and Sabapathy	July	40	645
Hindustan P. & M.	..	15	725
Hingolee	Sept.	5	355
Indian Cotton	Jan.	10	24
Jumna Ginning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	..	..	64
Kamgaum	..	7%	700
Mahmudpura Co	Sept.	Nil	190
Mehuva	..	7½	100
Mercantile	Oct.	Nil	25
Manmar Manufg.	do.	Nil.	18
New East India	Aug.	12½	220
New Motisail Co.,	Sep.	40	700
New Berar	Nov	50	855
New Prince of Wales	Jan	40	625
Sind	do.	45	385
Surat City	Nov.	30	250
Volkart, U.P. Ltd.	Oct.	20	230
Vardwan G.P.	Sept.	30	642½
	..	12	135

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advance	May-Oct.	25	840XD
Alliance	April-Oct.	Nil	50 Nom.
Berar Manufacturing	..	..	60
Bo Cotton Manufacturing	..	..	126
Bo. Dyeing and M. Co.,	..	25	617½XD
Bombay United	April-Nov.	20	465
Century	April-Oct.	8	225
Central India	April-Nov.	50	1840
China	Mar.-Sep.	45	585
Chinoi Silk	..	20	400
Colaba Land and Mill	Mar.-Sep.	55	1425
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	460
Connaught	do.	Nil	100
Coorla	April	50	560
Crescent	April-Sep.	6	108½
Currimbhoy	do.	10	210
David	May-Nov.	20	492½
Edward Sassoon	April	10	170
Emperor Edward	April-Sep.	25	425
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	110
Fazulbhoy	April-Oct.	20	457½
Framjee Petit	April-Oct.	50	1,370
Finlay Mills	Do.	10	297½
Gold Mohur	Do.	25	525
Hindustan	November	60	500
Howard and Bullough	May	25	300
Hyderabad	do.	40	125
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil	80 nom
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	April	5	100XD
Indian Manufacturing	April	25	340
Indo-China Manufg.	April-Oct.	60	950
Indore Malwa	May-Dec.	6	150
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	160
Jamshed Manufg.	April-Oct.	5	95XD
Jewraj Bateo	May.	20	400
Jubilee Mills	April-Oct.	Nil	125
Khandesh Rs. 610	June-Dec.	25	700
Khatao	April-Nov.	25	1,360XD
Kohinoor	April-Aug.	25	737½
Lakshmi Cotton	April.	60	1,080
Madhowji Dharamsi	April-Sept.	60	1,032½
Madras United	June-Dec.	60	1,860
Manockjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,700
Meyer Sassoon	..	Nil	80
Morarjee Goculdas	April-Oct.	50	2,370
Nawab of Cambay	..	30	350
New Great Eastern	April-Oct.	8	213½
New City of Bombay	Mar.-Sep.	35	1,000XD
Phoenix	April-Sep	8	162½XD
Presidency	April	25	220
Sassoon Cotton	April	1Yr. 50	685
Sassoon Silk	do.	1Yr. 35	420
Sholapore	April Sep.	150	5,050
Simplex	New	New	225
S. Mahratta	Nov.	40	20
Standard Mills	May-Nov.	40	1052½
Sun	..	Nil	118½
Surat Rice Mill	May	15	180 Nom
Swan	April-Sep.	10	255
Swadeshi	May-Oct.	65	1,410
Tata Mills O Rs. 50	New	New	7½Premium
" 5½ P. Rs. 50	New	New	Per.
Textile	April-Oct.	40	1 220
Vishnu Cotton O.	..	Nil	365
" P	..	Nil	690
Western India	Nov.	60	425
Mysore Spinning	April	15	24

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Dholaka Rly	Sep.-Aug.	5½%	12:
Ahmedabad Prantej Rly.	Feb.-July	6½	6771
Amritsar Patty Rly	Mar-Aug.	9%	154
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 100	Jan.-July	4%	26
Dhond Baramati Rs. 100	do.	4%	128
Gujarat Rlys. Rs. 100	April-Oct	4%	107
Mandra Bhom Rly Rs. 25	Jan.-July	4%	30
Sara-Sirajganj Rly. Rs. 25	Jan. July	4%	25
Sind Light Rlys.	June-Dec.	8%	164
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	April-Aug.	6%	595
Upper Sind Light Rly.	do.	4%	127

Miscellaneous Companies.

Alcock Ashdown Co.,	May-Oct.	6	1 5XD
All India U. I. Co., Ltd., Rs. 20	August	R. 1	6½
Ramankna	..	..	3
Rackbay Bath	..	..	35
Radham Pile	July.	7	93
Baroda Tram Co.,	Jan.-Aug.	Nil.	25
Bo. Burma T. Corpt. Rs 125	..	35	912½
Bombay Electric P	Feb.-Aug.	6%	178
Supply and T. Co., Ltd O.	July	5%	230
Bombay Ice Manufg.	..	Nil.	19
Bombay Flour Mill	Mar.-Oct.	35	882½
Bo. Land and Building	..	Rs. 25	500
Bombay S.N. Co., O.	Mar.-Sep.	Rs. 5	200
Bombay S.N Co., P.	Mar.-Sep.	6%	255
Central I. Mining Co.	April.	1	26
City of Bombay Building Co.,	Dec.-Jan	20	450
Delhi Flour	Sept.	Nil	100 Nom
Empire of I.L. Rs. 50	April	42%	530
Indian Cement Rs. 150	..	New	137-8
Indian Mercantile In Co., Ltd. Rs. 20	Nov.	Nil	12
Indian Cotton Oil Company O Old 100 New Issue 75	June	..	105
7% P. 150	..	7%	75
John Roberts & Co.,	Oct.-July	7%	155
Jost Engineering Co., Rs.50	July	10%	182
Katni Cement Ordy. 100	do.	10%	52
" Defd 40	..	..	83
" 7% Pref. 100	..	..	76
Kemp & Co, Rs. 175	..	..	96
Karrachee Landing Rs. 75	July	12½	159
Marcks & Co.,	..	..	105
Marsland Pr. Co., O.	..	8	92XD
Marsland Price Co., 7% P.	..	Nil	70 Nom.
Napier Hotel Co.,	Apr.-Nov.	7%	64
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs 50	May	Rs 4½	25
Phillips & Co.,	April	30%	525
Port Canning Co.,	Sept.	10%	30
Shivrajpur Synd, etc.,	do.	45	802½
Sirdars' Carbonic Gas Co.	April	17½%	19½
Soundy & Co.,	Mar-Aug.	6%	70
Tata Iron and Steel O. D. P.	..	Nil	70 nom
	Jan. & July	..	70
		6%	144
Tata Hydro Electric O.Rs. 800	Jan.	4%	156
P 7% Rs 800	do.	4%	1065
Tata Hydro Electric 5½% Debentures Con. 7% Pref.	Apl.-Oct.	5½%	1,06r
Thacker & Co.,	May	34%	217
Telephone Co.,	April	Rs. 3	77½
Treacher & Co.,	July	15	460

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 21st.

S. S. Okhla	Maples	Calcutta April 27
S. S. Bassano	Boxhall	Hull April 21

DEPARTURES.

May 21st.

S. S. Barpeta	Minett	Persian Gulf via Karachi
S. S. Sandra	Maude	Do
S. S. Corsinia	Premuda	Manchester and Dunkirk
S. S. Chindwara	Hoxley	Calcutta via Galle.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.

S. S. Green Bank	Petterson	Port Said (for order)
S. S. Dan of Ewine	White	Hull and Antwerp

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer		
Kasara		for Persian Gulf
Wachtfels		for Hamburg etc

S. S. Okhla:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Okhla, 5,288 tons, Captain Maples, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, which port she had left on April 27, with a general cargo and 12 passengers.

S. S. Bassano:—The Wilson Line steamer Bassano, 2,762 tons, Captain J. Boxhall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, which port she had left on April 21, with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

S. S. Green Bank:—The steamer Green Bank, 2,474 tons, Captain N. Petterson, will sail to-day for Port Said (for order), with a general cargo.

S. S. Den of Ewine:—The steamer Den of Ewine, 2,852 tons, Captain A. White, will sail to-day for Hull and Antwerp, with a general cargo.

S. S. Chindwara.—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Chindwara, 3,307 tons, Captain C. H. Hoxley, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, via Galle, with ballast.

S. S. Persia.—The P. & O. Company's steamer Persia with the Homeward Mails of the 16th instant arrived at Aden at 2 a.m. on Thursday.

S. S. Arabia.—The P. O. Company's steamer Arabia with the Outward Mails of the 16th instant passed Suez at 10 p.m. on Wednesday.

S. S. Nevasa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Nevasa, passed Lisbon on the afternoon of the 20th instant.

S. S. Chantala:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Chantala, left Gibraltar on the afternoon of the 20th instant.

P. DOCK.

Thursday May 21st, 1914.

SHED	STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
B	Colenso	Branton	J. F. & Co
C & E	Saigon Maru	Yamaguchi	O. S. K
D & F	Chupra	Whittingham	M. M. & Co
F	Kalimba	Webb	M. M. & Co
G	Richard Nordrock	Hunn	J. F. & Co
H	President	Schutt	A. S. & Co
M	Tarabai	Kass A. M.	Ewat & Co
M	Lawa	Wheeler	D. M. E
N	Greenbank	Pettiam	W. & A. G. & Co
O	Silverdale	Mc. Leod	D. N. & Sons
P	Solfels	Schmidt	W. & A. G. & Co
Q	Badrie	Mathews	Arab Steamer.

V. DOCK.

1	Penang Maru	Muriaunt	N. Y. K.
2	Elysia	Maclean	W. & A. G. & Co
3	Ben of Ewnie	White	K. N. & Co
4	Clan Macneil	Gunn	J. M. & Co
4	Habsburg	Huber	A. L. S. N. Co
5	Penhallow	Hosse	Hill Son & Thomas
6	Keelung	Macbeznil	K. N. & Co
7	Ujina	Abbott	M. M. & Co
8	Havraise	Saluo	J. M. & Co
9	Wachtfels	Hupers	W. & A. G. & Co
10 & 11	Clan Chatton	Pill	J. F. & Co
14	City of Lucknow	Scoble	K. N. & Co
15	Logician	Yeates	K. N. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK

1	Macedonia	Bennett	P. & O. S. N. & Co
6	Gutenfels	Fischneck	W. & A. G. & Co
7	Malay Maru	Sukawa	O. S. K

H. W. A. D.

Bahrein	Ternel	Arab Steamer

H. W. V. D.

Lhasa	Manles	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aviemoor	Williams	T. Jeewandas Co
Baron Cowdor	Caskie	W. & A. G. & Co
Benbrook	Jenkins	W. & A. G. & Co
Bassano	Boxhall	J. F. & Co.
Ferrara	Feathers	S. M. & Co
Hanayun	Courtens	T. M. & Co
Itonus	Carey	M. M. & Co
Kola	King	M. M. & Co
Kasara	Gulliener	M. M. & Co
Lindula	Lane	M. M. & Co
Iran	Peabody	K. N. & Co
Islami	Watson	T. M. & Co
Marienbad	Bednars	A. L. S. N Co
Okla	Maples	M. M. & Co
Orange River	Andrews	T. M. & Co
Pentakota	Stewart	M. M. & Co
Quilos	Foss	M. M. & Co
Reichenfels	Kisbeth	W. & A. G. & Co
Saint Michel	Mc. Curdy	M. Smoostel
Schildturm	Stelned	W. & A. G. & Co
Sumatra	Potzer	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Sildra	Bryn	The Bombay & Co

EXPORTS.

May 21, 1914.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia (s) 600 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers, 1 bale wool, R. Merally, 15 bales wool, E. Dossa and Co., 8 bales wool, F. F. Campbell and Co., 29 bales wool, and 1 bale sawari cotton, The Bombay Co., 10 bales wool, H. G. J. H. M. Mujfes, 13 bales wool, M Balia, 22 bales wool, M. Ramjidas, 32 bales wool, M. Oomersi, 99 bales wool, D. Koondamal.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Lucknow (s) 850 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers, 520 cwts. myrabollum, P. Mathuradas and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Lucknow (s) 204 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Macedonia (s) 18 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co., 165 cwts. turmeric E. Sooltanali, 57 casks goat skins, C. J. Mathews and Co., 3,000 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Bros., 940 cwts. cotton seed oil cake, The Indian Cotton Oil Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Macedonia (s) 3 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR HULL.

Clenso (s) 6,000 cwts. castor seed, L. Dreyfus and Co., 9,900 cwts. cotton seed, J. Damji and Co.

FOR ST. PETERSBURG.

Clenso (s) 220 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR GHENT.

Clenso, (s) 110 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HULL.

Clan Macneil (s) 2,000 cwts. cotton seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HULL.

Den of Ewine (s) 3,000 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Den of Ewine (s) 24 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Penhallow (s) 550 bales cotton Guddum and Co., 200 cwt. buffalo horns, E. Mohmed.

PORT SAID FOR ORDERS.

Penhallow (s) 78,299 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra (s) 2,200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers, 4,000 cwts. linseed, S. Cooverji and Co., 520 cwts. myrabolum, P. Mathuradas and Co., 675 bales cotton, N. Rajaram, 150 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

Schildturm (s) 574 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers, 220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co., 550 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co., 2,500 cwts. rapeseed, 500 cwts. ground nuts, and 500 cwts. linseed, K. Devchand and Co., 55 bales cotton, 55 bales cotton fly, and 30 bales cotton waste, Soloman Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Logician (s) 1,100 bales cotton

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

English Mail steamer Salsette due, 6 a.m.

SUNDAY, May 24.

Empire Day Celebration by Bombay Hindus, Javerbagh, Kalbadevi Road, 9 a.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
"La Scala," Edwards Theatre, Bandmann-Rickard Vaudeville Co., 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mails and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-3
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-2
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	9-15	13 0
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Delhi Express (3rd and inter class)	7-40	7-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25

The Punjab Mail leaves Victoria Terminus at 17-0 which is 15 minutes earlier from 1st March, 1914.

Punjab Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Calcutta Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Madras Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

(In force from 1st March, 1914.)

Bombay.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Gujarat Mail	7-30	21-30
Kathiawar Express	6-45	21-45

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by The Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D. Commanding.

May 22.

351. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Saturday 23rd "C" Coy. Class Firing. by 2-50 p.m. Train.
Sunday 24th, Binning Shield Competition. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5 a.m.

352. Bugle Band.—Until further orders the Bugle Band will parade during the non-drill season on the first and third Mondays in each month.

353. Arms.—All Arms taken away from the Ranges by members must be signed for. Those in possession of arms so taken will return them to Head-Quarters without delay.

(Sd.) O. T. MacR. Leckie, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

It is notified that the day fixed by the Regulations for the commencement of the B.A., Final M.B. B.S. (Part II) and L.M. & S. (Part I) examinations, being a public holiday, the Syndicate have fixed Tuesday, the 23rd June, 1914, as the day for the commencement of these Examinations.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

The students of the "First Aid" classes organised by the Hindu Division were examined by Dr. L. L. Joshi, and the following were declared to have passed the examination:—

Messrs: R. Thomson, I. F. Nute, S. M. Mone, A. M. Patkar, M.A. Hajiani, M. Vijayakar, S. R. Kaikini, S. B. Welinker and D. R. Pednekar.

The first two are officials of the Fire Brigade Department of the Bombay Municipality.

GUJERATI LITERARY CONFERENCE.

At a public meeting held at Surat, last week under the presidency of Mr. Madhuvachram B. Vora, it was resolved to invite the fifth sessions of the Gujarati Sahitya Parishad (Gujarat Literary Conference) to Surat at any convenient time in 1915. A general Committee with Mr. Vohra as President was appointed to carry out arrangements for holding the Conference. The meeting was largely attended.

FOREST RESEARCH INSTITUTE AND COLLEGE.

It is notified that the Bombay Government desires to nominate two candidates for training at the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, with a view to their qualifying for direct appointment to the Provincial Forest Service of the Bombay Presidency. Applications from intending candidates are accordingly invited and must reach the Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, on or before the 15th August, 1914.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

The Elementary Sanitary Class, organised by the Bombay Sanitary Association will, if there be sufficient number of students, be held this year on the 1st of July next. All those intending to join the class are requested to send in their applications to the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Association, Municipal Offices, by the 21st June. A nominal fee of Rs. 10 will be charged and the course of lectures will last for 3 or 4 months. Lectures are delivered in the evening after 5-45 p.m. (S. T.) twice a week. Certificates and prizes are given to candidates successful at the examination.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a. m. on Thursday, there were recorded in Bombay City 12 attacks and 11 deaths from plague and 1 attack each of small-pox and cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 85 as compared with 116 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 114 of 1912. The plague attacks were reported from the following localities:—Middle and Lower Colaba 2, Chukla 2, Byculla 2, Kamatipura 1, Tarwadi 1, Fanaswadi 1, Mandvi 1, Esplanade 1 and Fort (North) 1. On Wednesday in all 1488 rats were caught by the municipal rat-catchers, 67 of them being found on inspection to be plague stricken. A Ward contributed 6 of this latter kind of rats B Ward 21, C Ward 28, D Ward 5, E Ward 7, F Ward nil and G Ward nil.

WEEKLY HEALTH RETURNS.

The week that ended on Saturday last experienced a welcome improvement in the general health conditions of Bombay City. Not only was the week's mortality from plague nearly half that of the week preceding it, but there was a decline of over 200 cases in the total mortality of the city. There were 739 deaths in all, as compared with 951 of the week before. The plague deaths numbered 170, as against 325 of the week previous. Coming to other ailments, we find that there were 10 cases of small-pox, 4 of measles, 46 of fevers of all kinds, 54 of diarrhœa, 12, of dysentery, 11 of tubercule of the lungs, 24 of pthisis, 183 of other diseases of the respiratory system, 2 of drowning, 2 of poison, and 12 of premature birth. There were also 25 cases of still-birth in the week under notice. Classified according to age, 154 died under 1 year, 91 were 1 to 5 years old and the remaining 494 were above 5 years. The total number of births in the week was 313.

FIRE AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

STIFLED IN TIME.

There was considerable excitement around Bori Bunder on Thursday night, when it was known that a fire had broken out in the administrative offices of the G. I. P. Railway Company, on the second floor of the Victoria Terminus. The fire was due to the fusion of an electric wire and immediately about 9 p.m., an alarm was raised. The Fort, Bhuleshwar and Mandvi fire engines quickly repaired to the scene, but the fire had been put out before their arrival. The damage done was nominal.

COTTON FIRE INQUIRY,

THREE WITNESSES EXAMINED IN CAMERA.

The Edwardes Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay to inquire into the cause or causes of the recent out-breaks of fire at the Colaba Cotton Green met again yesterday morning, and adjourned after recording the evidence of three witnesses in camera.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following is a statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 16th May 1914:—Bombay City 170, Hyderabad District 4, Sukkur District 1, Karachi Town and Port 20, Other places in Karachi District 1, Kaira District 2, Ahmedabad District nil; Surat District 12, Thana District 15, Poona Town 1, Other places in Poona District 3, Satara District 7, Kolaba District 10, Belgaum District 13, Dharwar District 1, Bijapur District 2, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 18, Cutch State 33, Kathiawar Agency 11, Surat Agency 1. Total 325.

KARACHI INDIAN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

THE POST-OFFICE SITE.

At the 48th Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Karachi Indian Merchants Association, held in the Association Hall on Sunday the 12 April, 1914, at 11-30 a.m., there were present, Seth Gidumal Lekhraj, (President), Seth Sunderdas Valabhdas, (Vice-President), Seth Hassanand (Messrs. Rewachand Khimaldas), Seth Assanmal, (Jagatrai Rupchand), Seth Haridas, (Lalji Lakhmidas), Seth Kotoomal, (Meghraj Ramdas, Seth Hassnand, (Messrs. Jethanand Wadhooram), Hon. Secretary.

A letter was read from the Registrar of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner in Sind, asking for an expression of the opinion of the committee on the proposal to expedite litigation in petty suits by raising the jurisdiction of the Small Causes Court from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 subject to the right of the parties to have important matters litigated in the Judicial Commissioners Court on the principles contained in sections 12 and 39 of the Presidency Small-Causes Court Act 1882 and to grant to the Small Causes Court jurisdiction to try possessory suits under chapter VII of the Act.

It was resolved that the Association has no objection to the proposal.

A letter was read from the Postmaster General, Bombay regretting his inability to accede to the request to bring back the city post office near Denso Hall. It was resolved that the Postmaster General be informed that the office was opened near Denso Hall for the sole convenience of the mercantile community, and if the mercantile community is inconvenienced it ought to be remedied.

THE KARACHI-CALAIS PROJECT.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, May 21.

Referring to the latest blue-book on Persia the "Sind Gazette" remarks with reference to the Karachi-Calais Trans-Persian Project:—"We understand that negotiations are still in progress and that questions of the exact details of the alignment of control and of the position of those railway interests who are concerned with the development of Western Persia and the Northern shores of the Persian Gulf, are now under consideration between the Russian and the British Governments.

THE AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

REFEREES AND THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—It is quite within the order of things that whatever resentment has to be shown against any adverse criticism of the Aga Khan Tournament should come from the Gymkhana, to whom its revenue is a nest-egg of no little consequence; hence it can easily be understood why a band forms no part of the Hockey enclosure,—the Gymkhana want as much as they can get out of that annuity, and yet the donor of the means that provide for a substantial portion of their existence is not eligible for membership, not even *honoris causa*! The public, whose money is a source of revenue to the Gymkhana, are not provided with a glimpse of the accounts of the Tournament, nor can it be supposed that His Highness the Aga Khan is taken into its confidence. At this point we arrive at one of the two issues, namely, if the Tournament produced a recurring deficit would the Gymkhana carry it on for the delectation of the public? And similarly, in the absence of express provision to the contrary, is it not reasonable to expect that the surplus should be given to public charity instead of the Gymkhana adopting the copybook teaching that "charity begins at home?" This merely *en passant*, but it may be a crucial issue in cause and effect, for, if the Tournament were treated as a public institution, in the same manner as the W.I.F.A., which is under the management of Messrs. Smart and Elliott, whose unselfish and disinterested efforts have received public acknowledgment, I am sure that the cause of Hockey would be very much advanced.

By this last remark I do not wish to belittle Mr. Lees's efforts, whose popularity is the oasis in the desert of unpopularity by which he is environed: courteous, polite, affable, it must be admitted that he fulfils the ideals of his position; but unfortunately he is running a forlorn hope in trying to popularise an institution that is doomed to extinction by reason of its unpopularity, as soon as the one that has been projected assumes form and becomes an accomplished fact. Then the Aga Khan will realise that the perpetuation of his name in the cause of sport will be uninterrupted, and the Gymkhana will only too practically realise that to secure public money the good-will of the public is *a sine qua non*.

Now what is the cause of the unpopularity? The *Vox Populi* answers: "Primarily, Referees." Mr. Lees's letter in their defence is admirable in principle while its data are acceptable, if not conclusively, in favour of the verdict he wishes to draw. But then he appears to have lost sight of the fact that in a newspaper office there is a broad line of demarcation between the Reporting and the Editorial staff, while it is conspicuous that your Editorial staff has in no way encroached upon the latitude of your Reporters' freedom of expression of their opinions in reporting the game which they were required to review, which did not necessarily represent the editorial view when the general question of the season's Tournament had to be dealt with. I do not seek to detract from the excellence of Mr. Lees's *precis*, which must have been quite an Herculean task, especially in present climatic conditions. The unfortunate circumstance is that the Referee question, with all its unpopularity, preceded the last Tournament, as it has done its predecessors; and it will, I think, never cease to do so under present influences. I do not know how long Mr. Lees has been in Bombay, but the Referee question has assumed the form of a perennial, and it will take many years of Mr. Lees's efforts to antidote the scandals of past years, not least amongst which is the scandal which arose over the Lusitanians' game two or three years ago on the Marine Lines ground when they protested against certain Referees and at the eleventh hour, to save the situation, they foolishly allowed themselves to be cajoled into playing finals against the Cheshires with Referees who were known to be antipathetic,—and antipathy that was aggravated by the protest made at the time of play. I feel sure that those who remember that game will bear me out. The principle seemed to be that when the Gymkhana team failed a Military team had to win, if that could be made possible; but, be it said to the honour and glory of the Referees in this year's final, that principal has for the first time been abdicated in favour of the survival of the fittest. It would be invidious to mention names, but there have been several players who should have been ordered off the field and disqualified for all time to play: one was so notorious an offender that every person on the ground knew him except the Referees. To prove this I would ask you to set enquiries on foot and he would find that no mistake would occur in his identification. On this point of Referees, it is not possible for the Tournament Committee to invoke a defence that would satisfy the public, owing to the defiant attitude that they assumed, which was the only course open to them, except the alternative of owning up to the facts and adopting the remedy that was open to them of making the captains to all the teams in the Tournament *ex-officio* members of the Play Committee, whose right to exclusiveness is in no way challenged, but whose methods are, in regard to concessions that would have been graceful if made to holders of (say) season tickets only in regard to facilities for refreshments, of which the public were deprived because of the existence on the grounds of the Gymkhana booth, which made it clear that the first duty of the Gymkhana, with the aid of public money, was specially to conserve the convenience of its own members. It is a tradition everywhere that on the field of sport all men are equal, but here in Bombay that glorious tradition, which is the life-blood of sport is more honoured in the breach than in the observance, to which I would draw the attention of those who are able to correct the evil,—an evil that reflects itself in the extent to which entries have dwindled.—Yours etc.,

COSMOS.

[In view of certain remarks in the above letter we think it necessary to state that the author is a European gentleman who has no connection whatever with the staff of the "Bombay Chronicle."—Editor "B. C."

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A "FIVE-LEGGED" COW.

OWNER WARNED BY MAGISTRATES.

A Girgaum Bench of Honorary Magistrates, under Mr. S. A. Nathan's chairmanship, yesterday morning convicted Sajan Kesrra of orturing an animal under section 3 of the Bombay Cruelty to Animals Act.

The case had to do with the method of cruelty to cows exposed in the editorial columns of the "Chronicle" on Wednesday. The accused was charged with torturing a "five legged" cow by making it stand up all day in one place.

As the case was the first of its kind, the accused was warned and discharged.

COCAINE CASES.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Excise Inspector K. M. Viriva charged Jamnabhai, a Hindu woman, with possessing two packets of cocaine. The accused was arrested at Khetwadi and pleaded guilty on being produced before the Magistrate, and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

The same officer also preferred a charge against Yusuf Ahmed, before Mr. Aston, with possessing cocaine and with assulting Excise peons in the discharge of their duty. He was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 15 for the first offence, and one month's rigorous imprisonment on the second charge.

THEFT FROM A GOODS WAGGON.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Pashia Amboo, a coolie, was charged by the G. I. P. Railway Police with stealing eight seers of *jogree* (brown sugar) from a waggon in the goods yard at Dadar.

The complainant, Mr. S. Vears, a yard inspector, alleged that on Wednesday evening the accused removed the *jogree* and was making off, when he was stopped by the watchman who arrested him.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 7, or in default seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

SALE OF AN EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCE

DEALER FINED RS 25.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Shiraz charged Fazul Cassim, a dealer in Chinese crackers in Jumma Musjid, with selling an explosive subsance.

The story for the prosecution was that the accused sold half a pound of a compound of chlorate of potash and sulphur to one Ambaji Budh Matre, which caused an explosion, where a man lost his arm at Pen, in Colaba District, in December, last year. The Chemical Analyser had certified the powder as a "fulminate" which came under the fifth class of the Act.

The accused, in defence, said that he was entitled to sell mixtures of the nature under a license which he held. He denied having sold the mixture in question to Matre, and as there were several dealers of crackers in the same street it was probably a case of mistaken identity.

His Worship convicted the accused, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 25.

ALLEGED THEFT OF A GRAMAPHONE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, a Borah named Bhaijibhai Mahomedali, a dealer in second-hand articles in Nall Bazar, charged Jivanlal Harichand Shah of Bhuleshwar with the theft of a gramaphone. Mr. R. S. Pandit appeared for the complainant, while Mr. B. T. Desai defended.

The prosecution case was that a Hindu called at the complainant's shop to purchase a gramaphone, and had three or four shown him. He selected one, paid Rs. 5 deposit, and promised to pay the balance, Rs. 55, to the man he asked the shopkeeper to send with him. The machine was placed in a gharry, with the purchaser and the man from the shop, and they were driven to a house in Bhuleshwar. In a room on the third floor of the house, Jivanlal was found in company with a woman, and the purchaser of the gramophone asked him (Jivanlal) to pay the balance of Rs. 55, stating that he had paid Rs. 5 on account. Jivanlal turning to the complainant, who accompanied the purchaser, said that he would pay the money when his grandfather returned home, and that he would in the meantime take particular care of the gramaphone. The complainant declined to part with the machine on that condition, when the purchaser and the accused fell upon him, and after assaulting him carried the gramaphone into another room. A complainant was made to the police, but the purchaser could not be found, and on reference to the Magistrate, a bailable warrant was issued.

The hearing was adjourned.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

CHARGES AGAINST THREE MARWARIS

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Karnik charged Vira Prema, Chela Chopa, and Bhica Gumna, Marwaris, doing business at Fanaswadi, with cheating two Borah boys, Gulamali Rajabali and Mohemadali Ismailji, in respect of Rs. 450. Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the complainant, Messrs. Payne and Kanuga for the first accused and Mr. B. J. Dhondy for the second and third accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the two Borah boys, aged 16 and 17 respectively, wanted to borrow Rs. 500, and they asked a broker named Sadhanand to arrange for the loan. He took them to another broker, who took them in turn to the first accused's shop on the 9th February. The first accused asked Gulamali to sign three promissory notes for Rs. 201, 250 and 150 respectively, and after the notes had been written the first accused gave only Rs. 51 saying he had no more cash that day, and would pay the balance later. When Gulamali went home, his uncle learnt of the transaction, and went to the first accused's shop and offered to return the money he had given the boys and Rs. 8 in addition if the Marwari would return the promissory notes. The accused refused to do so, saying that he had advanced the full amount, and produced entries in their books to prove this.

The defence was that the notes were not passed on the same day, and the second accused refused to advance money to Gulamali unless Mohamedali endorsed it. Subsequently the boys fell out because when they were refused an advance from the third accused, Mohamedali insisted that Gulabali should pay to the second accused, so that the note he had endorsed might be cancelled. Therefore, when they went home they made up this story to their uncle.

His Worship framed charges of cheating and abetment, to which the accused pleaded not guilty.

The hearing was adjourned.

"JOY-RIDE SEQUEL.

EUROPEAN MOTOR DRIVER FINED.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Copping charged a European named J. W. H. Gillard, a motor-car driver, with assaulting Govind Rajpal and Yusuf Munavar, two policemen, to deter them from discharging their duties.

The prosecution alleged that on Wednesday night the accused took some friends out for a motor drive and after partaking of drinks on the way drove them home to their residence in Foras Road.

The accused left the car in front of the house and went upstairs. In the meantime, a Parsi named Sorabji Jamsetji, began meddling with the motor and sounding the horn. The accused, seeing him from the window, ran downstairs and abused him. An altercation ensued between the two, in the course of which the accused struck the Parsi and assaulted another man named Ruben Ezekiel for interferring on behalf of the Parsi. Govind Rajpal, a police sepoy on duty at the spot, went to enquire into the cause of the row, and the accused told him to mind his own business and go away. As he refused to do so, the accused dealt him a blow and threw him to the ground. Govind raised a shout, and Yusuf, another sepoy, ran to his assistance. The accused seized Yusuf by the arms and assaulted him, and in the scuffle which fellowed, Yusuf lost his number and buckle and had his clothes torn.

The accused admitted having assaulted the policemen, but said he was under the influence of liquor at the time.

His Worship sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 125, with the alternative of six weeks' rigorous imprisonment. Out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 2-4 was to be given to Yusuf, to enable him to replace his buckle and number.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PUBLICATION OF SETTLEMENT REPORTS.

(Associated Press.)

OOTACAMUND, May 21.

On the resumption of the Madras Legislative Council to-day under the Presidency of Lord Pentland, the resolution relating to the publication of the settlement scheme reports was discussed.

The resolution recommended that the reports should be published in the vernaculars in the District Gazettes and that opportunity should be given to the ryots to urge their views before the Government finally decided in cases where it was considered necessary to enhance the rates of assessment proposed by the settlement officer.

The first part of the resolution was accepted, but the latter was opposed by Government.

His Excellency who spoke on the resolution and stated that it had never been the policy of Government to accept the settlement officers' reports as final, but that they were reviewed by officers of wider experience before a decision was arrived at. The resolution was negatived.

A resolution relating to a through train service between the Tinnevelly and Quilon stations on the South India Railway was then moved. According to the mover the resolution was intended to benefit the third class passengers. Allusions were made to various inconveniences caused to third class passengers on this railway.

The Hon. Mr. Muirhead disproved by statistics the contentions of the mover and assured the Council that the South Indian Railway would always endeavour to meet the convenience of the third class passengers. The resolution was withdrawn.

The last resolution referring to the revision of dates of Kistbandi in Ryotwari villages was also withdrawn.

The Council adjourned "sine die."

COPYRIGHT CASE.

SUIT AGAINST PUBLISHERS DISMISSED.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 21.

The District Judge of Allahabad has dismissed the claim for damages in the copyright case in which Professor Abdul Jalil, Fellow of the Allahabad University, sued Ramdyal and Ramnarainlal publishers, and Professor Ismail.

The Judge held that the defendants did not copy plaintiff's selections in Persian for the University examinations and that the syllabus of the subject prepared by the Board of Studies, of which the plaintiff was a member, did not confer any copyright on the plaintiff, although he took the principal part in drawing it up.

The evidence showed that the University was interested merely in the selection of the course of study and had no concern with the publication of the selections in book form. It was open to any one to publish them.

The plaintiff's case was therefore dismissed with costs in favour of the defendant

MUNICIPAL PROSECUTION FAILS.

COMPLAINANT'S EVIDENCE "ABSOLUTELY UNRELIABLE."

Mr. G. R. Khairaz, acting third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court delivered judgment in the case in which K. H. Printer and D. P. Dubash were charged at the instance of Sakaram O. S. Vigaonker, Road Inspector, with the theft of road metal valued at Rs 280, and aiding and abetting each other in the offence.

His Worship said: In this case the accused are charged under 379-109 I.P.C. with theft of rubble stones (in pieces weighing not less than 4 lbs. each) of the value of Rs. 260 and aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the said offence. Accused No. 1 is the contractor, and accused No. 2 is the Superviser. Clause 74 of the agreement provides "Except rubble stone (in pieces weighing not less than 4 lbs. each) and sandstone, all surplus material from the excavation (including any material that may be taken out by the Road Department while executing the surface repairs) not required by the Engineer be used (for the purposes of any department of the Municipality or the owner of the ground for which the material had been excavated) in the filling up of roads, compounds or otherwise shall be removed by the contractors at their own cost whenever directed by the Engineer to do so and shall be their property." But it appears from Mr. Mackison and Mr. Billia that in practice the contractor is entitled to remove all material except stones weighing over 4 lbs. each, and sandstones unless directed otherwise. In the present case admittedly no such directions were given. The case, therefore, reduces itself to the removal of stones weighing over 4 lbs. each.

It appears from the evidence that stones from the Municipal excavations near Bori Bunder were sold by accused No. 1 to the witness Vagir Haji at the rate of 8 annas a cart. Vagir deposes that he required small stones only as he has to crush them for his use. He further deposes that the majority of the stones he received weighed under 4 lbs. each. But these stones cannot be identified, as they have been mixed up with stones purchased by him from other sources. I am, therefore, compelled to consider the case of the cart which was attached. This cart undoubtedly contained stones weighing more than 4 lbs. each but there is no evidence before me to show that either of the accused saw the stones being loaded in the cart. It is, therefore, quite possible that the coolie who loaded the cart did so without knowing that there was any particular prohibition to the removal of such stones. The same thing may have taken place with the other carts sent to Vagir. But the complainant says that one Printer, a clerk in the Executive Engineer's office, offered him a bribe to enable accused No. 1 to allow him to remove 400 cart loads of rubble stating that accused No. 1 was his (Printer's) brother. But they are not brothers according to Mr. Payne and I cannot place any reliance on the statement of the complainant. It is very extraordinary when such a proposal was made to him not once but twice, he did not forthwith bring it to the notice of his superior officers. It is still more extraordinary that he did not personally keep a strict watch. I am constrained to reject the evidence of the witness as absolutely unreliable. Upon a consideration of all the evidence before me. I am of opinion that there was no *mens rea* in the present case. I therefore order both the accused to be discharged. At the same time I must observe that accused No. 2 must have been grossly negligent in the performance of his duties.

[redacted]

A CORRECTION.

In the report of the Magistrate's order in the case in which Sub-Inspector Karnik charged Asaram Jivraj with criminal breach of trust, which appeared in yesterday's "Chronicle," the Magistrate is, through a printer's error, reported to have said,—"I hold the confession made to the complainant is admissible," whereas, as it would appear from the context, what the Magistrate actually said, was,—"I hold the confession made to the complainant inadmissible."

BREACH OF DISCIPLINE.

STIFF SENTENCE FOR NOT "DOUBLING."

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, May 21.

A constable in the armed police of the Karachi Cantonment has been sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment for refusing to "double" when ordered on the parade ground. He bore an excellent character.

POLICE CONSTABLE BURGLARS.

The police constables who burgled a shop and carried off the booty to their rooms in the police lines in Karachi, have been sentenced to five and three years rigorous imprisonment respectively. One of the culprits was in uniform at the time.

RANGOON DEFAMATION CASE.

PERSONAL ATTENDANCE OF DEFENDANTS NECESSARY.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, May 21.

On behalf of the Editor and one of the proprietors of the "Jam-e-Jamshed" an application made to-day for dispensing with their attendence on June 6th, to answer the charge of defamation brought against them by S. Cowasjee, on the ground of the hardship of dragging them to Rangoon, as it would entail serious dislocation of the editorial and managerial duties of the paper, the District Magistrate refused the application

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, May 22, 1914.

THE CASE OF MR. CHANNING ARNOLD.

The recent judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the appeal of Mr. Channing Arnold has undoubtedly been received with widespread surprise in this country, and has created consternation among those who have hitherto regarded the Privy Council as the ultimate residence of the justice which the subjects of the King-Emperor in the Indian Empire may fail, for one cause or another, to obtain in the Indian courts. When the conviction of Mr. Channing Arnold took place there was almost a consensus of opinion in the press, both Anglo-Indian and Indian, that he had been hardly dealt by, if there had not been an actual miscarriage of justice; and that opinion, we think, fairly represented the state of public feeling which had been aroused by the history of the whole case and especially by the conduct of the trial of Mr. Arnold by the Chief Judge of the Chief Court of Burma. At any rate a very large section of the public remain convinced that Mr. Arnold was unjustly convicted, that he rendered a great public service in dragging, at great personal risk to himself, the proceedings in connection with the McCormick case into the public light, and that, if he was technically guilty or not of a libel on Mr. Andrew, the District Magistrate of Mergui, and was led, in the heat of his honest indignation, into the use of expressions which he may not have been able to justify, the fact remains that the circumstances of the case he exposed revealed a scandal of a grave nature. The facts connected with the McCormick case are now fully known, and they are such as to leave those who have studied them in sympathy with Mr. Arnold rather than with Mr. Andrew and the officials who supported him. The fact, therefore, that Mr. Arnold's conviction has been upheld and that Mr. Andrew remains as the District Magistrate of Mergui is deplorable, and we hope to be able to show, in the course of the comments we propose to make on this case, that Mr. Arnold's conviction ought to have been quashed by the Privy Council, and that it is extremely undesirable that Mr. Andrew should be allowed to remain at the post he occupied when the events in question occurred, and which he has continued to occupy since. It will be necessary, further, in view of the remarks made by Lord Shaw in what we regard as his mistaken judgment, to deal with the whole question of the status of the Privy Council and the functions for the exercise of which it exists.

It is necessary, in the first instance, to recall as concisely as possible the facts of the McCormick case. Captain H. B. McCormick, who was a rubber planter at Victoria Point, a hundred miles distant from Mergui, Mr. Andrew's headquarters, was alleged to have taken a girl named Aina, aged eleven, from the custody in which she had been placed by her parents, to have forcibly detained her first in his own bungalow and then in the compound of his bungalow, for two or three months, and to have committed rape upon her. It is admitted that the child was in the employ of McCormick's assistant and the latter's Burmese wife, that McCormick did take her away from there and keep her in his bungalow for a day or two, that he then put her to live with the wife of one of his servants in the compound, and that he refused on repeated occasions to deliver her up to her parents, and on one occasion actually assaulted one of her female relatives who came to demand her surrender. The case was reported to Mr. Buchanan, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, who thereupon wrote to Mr. Andrew, asking that Captain Finnie, District Superintendent of Police, should be sent to investigate it. This was done after some delay but, in the meantime, Mr. Buchanan, owing to further sworn complaints, had the child removed from McCormick's compound, issued a warrant for the latter's arrest on a charge of abduction, and recorded the opinion that he should be committed for trial both for abduction and rape. In view of what happened subsequently it is necessary to bear in mind that both Mr. Andrew and Captain Finnie were on friendly terms with McCormick, the former having visited him on several occasions, stayed at his bungalow, and been his guest for Christmas. When Captain Finnie ultimately arrived at Victoria Point McCormick was nominally arrested on Mr. Buchanan's warrant, but dined with Captain Finnie and was treated as his guest; while, though the offence was non-bailable, he was released on his own recognisances as the result of a telegraphic instruction from Mr. Andrew. Mr. Buchanan informed Mr. Andrew that there was a *prima facie* case, but Captain Finnie reported that McCormick's conduct had been purely philanthropic. On this Mr. Andrew decided to hold the magisterial enquiry at Mergui himself. What happened before and at this enquiry was most extraordinary. In the first place the child's mother and friends petitioned for a transfer of the case to Moulmein or Rangoon on the ground of the friendship existing between Andrew and Finnie and McCormick, but these petitions were not merely refused but were totally ignored. The proceedings in court were practically held *in camera* and the complainants were without legal assistance,—the reason for which can be dealt with later on. Moreover the Malay interpreter was a person in the employ of the accused, and, owing to the persistence of the child's mother in objecting to the services of this man being employed, she was ejected from the court. The child was thus left in court unsupported by any relative or friend and without legal assistance, the only other persons in court being the Magistrate, the accused and his advocate, and the officials, including the Public Prosecutor, who, however, was an unconcerned spectator. Eight prosecution witnesses, including the Civil Surgeon who had made an examination of the child, were not called at all, and four other witnesses called for the defence were described by the Magistrate on the record as witnesses for the prosecution. Both charges were dismissed by Mr. Andrew, that of rape as false and that of abduction as mistaken, and he recorded the opinion that Captain McCormick's action had been "pure and philanthropic." Two days afterwards Mr. Andrew entertained Captain McCormick at dinner, and subsequently invited him as one of his guests at the Durbar celebrations.

Such, briefly, are the main facts of the case against Captain McCormick and the manner in which it was disposed of by his friend Mr. Andrew. It will be necessary, later, to enter into further important details which do not by any means place Mr. Andrew's conduct of the case in a more favourable light. But the above is sufficient to show an impartial reader that the proceedings were of so unsatisfactory and undesirable a character as to constitute a scandal, and that, whatever may have been Mr. Andrew's motives in conducting the case in the way that he did, the fact that he did so conduct the case shows that it is not desirable that the administration of primary justice should continue in his hands at Mergui, either in the interests of the Government or the people. That is the first point we desire to enforce. We propose in another article to deal with the way in which Mr. Channing Arnold exposed the scandal of these proceedings, the trial for defamation at Rangoon, and the judgment thereon of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Notes of the Day.

Hope for Ulster!

Clear thinking is never a distinguishing characteristic of after-the-poll speeches at by-elections, and a successful candidate may be excused sometimes if he is somewhat extravagant in the expressions he uses in his moment of triumph. But we can find no such excuse for Major Bowden, who by a fortuitous circumstance finds himself the member for North-East Derbyshire. As an anti-Home Rule candidate Major Bowden has secured a little more than one third of the votes, to be exact 6,469 out of 16,293; whereas in 1910 his predecessor obtained 6,088 out of 13,910. On the strength of this, to be able to describe his victory as a message of hope to Ulster, would seem to indicate that the worthy Major in the excitement of the moment had taken leave of his senses, an impression that is further confirmed by his proceeding to ascribe his anti-Home Rule victory to the fact of his having given prominence to Tariff Reform and the Insurance Act. The real lesson of the election, of course, is that Home Rule, Tariff Reform and opposition to the Insurance Act are all very unpopular with the electors of North-East Derby, and that the higher counsels of the Liberal and Labour parties would do well to avoid the prolongation of a conflict, which only results in handing over seats to their joint enemies.

Australian Defence.

Sir Ian Hamilton's recommendations with regard to Australia's land forces, outlined in a Reuter telegram to-day, emphasise the fact that for some years past the growth of the self-governing Dominions has been steadily in the direction of individual self-government on the national scale. They have acquired, by exercise, the right of creating military forces which remain under their own control or are temporarily transferred in an emergency, of which their own Governments are the sole judges, to Imperial control, as in the case of the South African War. A further stage on the same road has recently been marked by the creation of the Royal Australian Navy which similarly remains under local control unless temporarily transferred for special service to Imperial authority. In Australia, where the 1909 scheme has been fully carried out, so strong has been its appeal to the national instinct that every observer, lay or professional, is astonished at its rapid success. Returning to England lately from a four months' cruise with the fleet unit, Admiral Patey is reported to have declared that the condition of both ships and men is fully up the British standard. A Home paper stated the other day that the report made by Sir Maurice Fitzmaurice would enable the equipment of dockyards, etc., to be carried out more economically than was expected, without detriment to efficiency. Another important announcement recently made was that the Commonwealth Government proposed shortly to introduce a naval construction programme, similar to the German law, so as to ensure an uninterrupted carrying out of the policy which has now been decided upon.

Small Causes Court Removal.

The annual hot-weather vacation of the Bombay Small Causes Court is now on and advantage is being taken of this to remove the documents and the offices generally to the new temporary building in Lamington Road. These new premises will have to serve as a habitation for the Small Causes Court until the permanent Court building being erected in Carnac Road is ready for occupation, which, it is estimated, will be four or five years. The Lamington Road court-houses are finished, and already vacation sittings have been held there. By the time the Court reopens on June 8th all the offices of the Court will have been removed, and suitors, witnesses, and pleaders who have business at the Court will have to put up with the inconvenience which a court built in such an out-of-the-way part of the city must occasion. The old Post Office, in which the business of the Court of Small Causes has been conducted for some time, had many disadvantages, and was quite unsuited for the purpose, but it had the great advantage of being central, which was some measure of compensation. As a court-house the new building will be superior, but we imagine it will not be long before there are bitter complaints about its location.

Archaeological Activity in Western India.

The Report on the working of the Archaeological Department in the Western Circle for the year ending 31st March 1913 has only just been made available to the public. It is difficult to understand why it should take over a year for a Report of this kind to see the light of day. The Government Resolution on the Report was communicated to the press in March last and the Report itself is now issued fully two months later. The present Report has been prepared by Mr. D. R. Bhandarker, who was promoted to the post of Superintendent of Western Circle during the year under notice. Mr. Bhandarker's Report shows considerable improvement over previous Reports as regards both the quantity and quality of the contents. Not only is information of a more detailed character supplied wherever necessary, but the style of the writing of the Report itself is more interesting. Instead of the mere reprinting of the tour programmes and the jottings of "business done" character, we have in Mr. Bhandarker's Report narratives and explanatory notes of real historical and literary interest. In the year under notice, a valuable addition to the Archaeological Museum at Poona was made by the purchase of a collection of Aden antiquities, among which were some Sabian inscriptions which were all new.

Important Finds.

Other important finds of the year included two inscriptions, one being the Talegaon Copper Plate Grant of Krishna I, and the other found at Mandas in Central India. The first inscription is claimed to prove indisputably that "not only the town of Poona, but also the name Poona is ancient." The Mandas find, it is stated, will throw some light on the name and origin of what is known as the "Vikrama Samvat" Era. Some interesting additions to the numismatic collection was also made during the year. A number of coins were found at Bowchi in the Jath State, which were identified as being the coins of the Vijaynagar dynasty founded by Hukka and Bukka. Ten pieces of old copper coin discovered near the vilage Pachara in the Tonk State are said to belong to Mahmud Shah II Khalji of Malwa, who reigned from 1510-1530 A. D. As regards excavation work during the year, very little was done as the conservation of monuments appears to have occupied most of the attention of the Department. A large number of monuments were put into good repair during the year and the Superintendent makes out an effective plea for further and larger grants for the rescue of many priceless relics that still remain to be conserved. Among these latter are the Kanheri Caves, the temples of Aihole in the Bijapur District, the temple of Ambarnath in the Thana District and the temple of Kashivishwanth at Pattadkal.

Indians in the Crown Colonies.

An official return recently issued by the India Office gives the number of the Indian population in the various Crown Colonies and Protectorates, and incidentally also shows the marked disproportion that exists between the male and female portions thereof. In British Guiana, taking round figures, the Indian population, adults and children, numbers 126,000 in a total of 309,000. In East Africa, including Uganda, there are over 13,000 Indians in a population roughly estimated at 6¾ millions. In the Fiji Islands, the Indians number about 40,000 out of a total population of 140,000. Jamaica has a population of 832,000, 17,000 of whom are Indians. In Mauritius Indians aggregate 258,000 (of whom the larger proportion, 222,300, are Indo-Mauritians), out of a total population of nearly 3,77,000. In Trinidad and Tobago there are over 50,000 Indians in a population of 333,500. Taking the Malay States and the Straits Settlements together, out of a total of about 1¾ millions the Indian immigrant population is estimated at 255,000. The glaring disproportion of the female to the male section of the Indian population, which is held to engender crime through marital jealousy, is evidenced in most of the Colonies. In the Fiji Islands, for example, the adult males number 20,000, while the females form a total of no more than 8,785. Again, in the Malay States, the Indian female population is less than 30,000 as compared, with an adult male population exceeding 116,000. Similar disproportionateness characterises the other Colonies also.

America's First Woman Senator.

Colrado State Senate has the honour of having its first woman senator in the person of Mrs. Helen Ring Robinson. She is not only the first woman senator in Colorado, but in the whole United States. Mrs. Robinson is taking an active interest in the legislation of her State, more than the average man does, and she has already introduced a special Education Bill. She is also making her influence felt towards ameliorating the condition of the people socially and morally. She stands for pure food laws, the making of mothers joint guardians with fathers of the children they have borne, the upbuilding of juvenile courts, and the fight against child labour, all of which, she considers, the most important tasks a woman senator can undertake.

The Greatest Bank in the World.

As in England, so in Germany, the movement or amalgamation among banks is rapidly increasing. By means of these gigantic combinations it is found that a great saving in expenses can be effected, while the concentration of such enormous capital, in the shape of deposits in a centralised body, wielding such huge money-power, is to the advantage of the shareholders. But it is doubtful whether these trusts exercise a wholesome influence for the benefit of the public at large, whose welfare after all must be the concern of a government, apart from that of the shareholders. For one thing they kill small banks, which means individualism, for these small concerns are rapidly merging in the bigger concerns, as it is a matter of life and death to them. The distinction of having the greatest bank in the world now belongs to Germany. The Schaaffhausen Bank of Cologne and Berlin and the Diskonto Gesellschaft have now decided to join forces, and the total capital of the two concerns will be £15 millions. The Schaaffhausen Bank is the oldest concern of its kind in Germany and had a capital of £7¼ millions, while that of the Diskonto Gesellschaft is £11¼ millions. The Diskonto Gesellschaft now raises its capital to £15 and pays a little over £4¼ millions to acquire the capital of the former Bank, as it was financially in a bad condition. The new Bank will thus outstrip the Deutsche Bank, which had hitherto held the lead in Germany and was a powerful body, and incidentally will be the greatest bank in the world.

MEXICAN MEDIATION.

BRAZIL PRESIDES.

PRESIDENT WILSON IN CLOSE TOUCH.

TAMPICO AN OPEN PORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NIAGARA, May 21.

The Americo-Mexican mediation negotiations have opened. President Wilson is keeping in close touch with the American delegates by means of a special telephone. The Mexicans are only able to communicate with their government by cable. This causes delays.

THE PRESIDENT'S HOPE

The Brazilian Ambassador is presiding. In his opening speech he said that he trusted that the hopes of the delegates would be realised and that the progress of civilisation in America would not be interrupted by the disaster of a war between the sister nations.

U. S. TO KEEP TAMPICO OPEN.

WASHINGTON, May 21.

It is announced that the United States will endeavour to keep the port of Tampico open and to prevent a blockade either by the rebels or the Federals. It is hoped within a week to withdraw four battleships and five destroyers from Mexican waters.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER ASHORE.

BATTLESHIP CONNECTICUT RESCUES 100 PASSENGERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CALVESTON, May 21.

The Battleship Connecticut, answering a wireless call, has rescued a hundred passengers from the Norwegian steamer Atlantis, which is ashore in a dangerous position a hundred miles from Tampico.

The passengers were mostly foreigners returning to the oil-fields from Galveston, where they had taken refuge.

THE BRAZIL EXPEDITION.

STORY OF MR. ROOSEVELT'S ILLNESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, May 20.

Mr. Roosevelt was at death's door from April 5th to April 15th. He was in a state of high fever and delirious and begged his companions to proceed and leave him in the jungle.

MURDER AT VANCOUVER.

CHINESE BOY MAKES FULL CONFESSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VICTORIA, May 21.

The Chinese boy who was alleged to have murdered Mrs. Millard at Vancouver has made a full confession.

He says he killed his mistress with a blow from a chair.

He declares she brandished a knife at him because she was displeased with him.

He then dismembered her and burned the body. The boy has not yet been sentenced.

Mrs. Millard, was stated by Reuter to have been murdered by her Chinese servant at Vancouver because he was reproved for carelessness. The tragedy created a painful stir throughout British Columbia, where such servants are most numerous, and has led to various local enactments against Orientals.

REPORT OF SLEEPING SICKNESS COMMITTEE.

FURTHER EXPERIMENT NECESSARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.

The report of the Sleeping Sickness Committee has been issued. It urges the necessity of further experiment and research and deprecates without fuller knowledge, any drastic action like the general destruction of wild animals. It advises, however, the removal of game from villages, trade-routes etc. The Report considers that the settlers and natives should be allowed to hunt in the prescribed areas. It does not recommend the repopulation of the infected zone in Uganda until further knowledge has been acquired.

FRENCH PREMIER'S RESIGNATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.

It is reported that M. Doumergue, French Premier, will resign on June 1st.

INTEGRITY OF A MALAY STATE.

REGENT OF KEDAH'S POSITION.

TO PRESIDE IN COUNCIL.

NO COMPULSION TO ENTER FEDERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.

In the House of Lords to-day, Lord Denbigh again raised the question of the constitution and integrity of the State of Kedah.

Lord Emmott denied that there was any breach of faith or any intention to drive Kedah into the Federation of the Malay States.

He added that Mr. Harcourt had decided that the Regent must preside in the Council and a despatch conveying this decision pointed out that the decision was in no way prejudicial to the integrity of the State and directed the High Commissioner to assure the Regent that there was no desire on the part of the Government for Kedah to enter the Federation till Kedah desired to do so.

The decision that the Regent must preside in the Council was arrived at solely because Mr. Harcourt considered it the best method of securing good government, in which His Majesty's Government was interested on account of the treaties it had made.

On April 6 in the House of Commons, Mr. Amery asked whether a petition from the Regent of Kedah had been received complaining that the High Commissioner of the Malay States had vitally changed the constitution and the integrity of Kedah. Mr. Amery drew the attention of the Government to a statement made in the House of Commons in July 1909 to the effect that the integrity would not be affected by the transfer treaty.

Mr. Harcourt replied that a petition had been received direct from the Regent protesting against his appointments as President of the State Council. It had been referred to the High Commissioner for report. Mr. Harcourt was aware of the statement alluded to, but did not understand how the appointment could be regarded as vitally changing the constitution or affecting the interests and integrity of the State.

N. E. DERBY BY-ELECTION.

LIBERAL-LABOUR SPLIT GIVES UNIONIST A SEAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.

The North-East Derby by-election result is as follows:—

Major Bowden (Unionist).	6,469
Mr. Houfton (Liberal).	6,155
Mr. Martin (Labour).	3,669
Unionist Majority	 314

Unionist gain from Labour.

HOW MAJOR BOWDEN WON.

LONDON, May 21.

Major Bowden says that his victory in the Northeast Derby by-election is a message of hope to Ulster and that it was due to his giving prominence to the Tariff Reform question and the abuses of the Insurance Act besides his campaign against Home Rule.

Mr. Houfton, the Liberal Candidate, says that his defeat was due to the split in the votes of the Progressives.

This by-election was occasioned by the death of the sitting member, Mr. W. E. Harvey, who was described as a Labour representative, but was really a Liberal-Labour man. At the 1910 election Mr. Harvey had a majority of 1,750 over his Unionist opponent, and when the Liberals nominated a separate candidate for the vacancy it caused a serious split between the Labour and Liberal factions, the former threatening reprisals in neighbouring constituencies. The figures in 1910 were:—

W. E. Harvey (Lab.)	 7,838
J. Court (U.)	 6,088
Lab. maj.	 1,750

JAPANESE MILITARY MISSION

ATTENDS ARMY MANOEUVRES IN SERVIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BELGRADE, May 20.

The Japanese military mission attended the Army manoeuvres here in company of the King.

WRECK OF THE BIRKENHEAD.

LAST SURVIVOR STILL ALIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.

Correspondents point out that Captain Bond-Shelton, of the 12th Lancers, who is a survivor of the wreck of the Birkenhead, is still alive and that the late Captain Lucas was therefore not the last survivor of the wreck.

AUSTRALIA'S DEFENCE

SIR IAN HAMILTON'S REPORT ON THE ARMY:

TIME RIPE FOR CONSOLIDATION OF FORCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, May 21.

The report of General Sir Ian Hamilton on the defence forces of Australia has been placed on the table of the Senate. It says that the financial considerations are paramount. It emphasises the danger of excessive haste in building up the Australian Army or of lowering the standard of training for the sake of maintaining mere numbers.

It also points out that the attention of Australia hitherto has been concentrated on training but that the time is almost ripe for consolidating the forces, national and military, into a carefully planned war-instrument.

SIR IAN HAMILTON'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The General recommends the establishment of numerous depot cadres with experienced officers as a part of the machinery for maintaining an army in the field. He says that the army's strong point is the intelligence and capacity of the men and that its weakness is the shortness in numbers of officers capable of giving good instruction.

He hopes that Lord Kitchener's proposal temporarily to attach young officers to the Imperial units will be carried out.

AVAILABLE REINFORCEMENTS.

Sir Ian Hamilton praises the Light Horse as a formidable arm and says that the whole of the Australian regulars and three-fourths of the militia are sufficiently trained to participate in a modern battle and that the remaining fourth and 20,000 rifle-clubmen would be available as reinforcements within a fortnight.

AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

OUIMET BEATEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.

The sun was again shining at Sandwich to-day, when the Amateur Golf Championship was continued.

Tubbs, of Littlestone, beat Ouimet by two up after a very exciting contest. Ouimet was suffering from nerves.

Hilton beat Harris, two and one.

Captain Hambro beat Ball on the nineteenth green.

Graham beat Taylor, two and one.

The Nationalists claim to have discovered Herreshoff, by one up. Four thousand spectators followed Herreshoff. The only Americans left in are Evans and Weber. The former is playing a beautiful game.

LONDON, May 21.

Sunshine favoured the fourth round of the Amateur Golf Championship.

Results.—Captain Hutchison beat Weber by six up and four.

Macfarlane beat Evans by 4 and 2, the former having been five up at the turn.

Blackwell beat Hilton by 2 and 1.

Graham beat Gillies by 2 and 1.

Jenkins beat Hambro by 7 and 6.

Ellis beat Tubbs by two up.

ENGLISH POLO TEAM FOR AMERICA.

MR. TRAILL TO REPLACE CAPTAIN BINGHAM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.

It has now been decided that Mr. John Traill, of Buenos Ayres, shall replace Captain Bingham in Lord Wimborne's polo team for America.

A PRACTICE GAME.

The English team composed of Captain Tomkinson, Captain Cheape, Major Barrett and Mr. Traill yesterday beat the Old Cantabs (Captain Belville, Mr. Freake, Mr. Buckmaster and Lord Wodehouse) by 7 goals to 5.

CAPTAIN LOCKETT—A RESERVE.

Captain Lockett retains his place as a reserve for the English Team.

PUNJAB CEMENT CONTRACT.

HON. MR. WEBB'S CRITICISON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 21.

The Hon. Mr. M. De. P. Webb, of Karachi in a letter to the "Civil and Military Gazette" says that the Punjab Government's cement contract is certainly in spirit, in not in law, an altogether an unfair restraint on trade and as such ought in his opinion, to be quashed by the Secretary of State for India.

FRUSTRATING THE OFFICIALS.

DETERMINED EFFORTS TO LAND INDIANS.

LAUNCH TO INTERCEPT STEAMER.

WEST VANCOUVER THE PORT OF ENTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VICTORIA, (B. C.), May 21.

Local Hindus have chartered a powerful launch which has left to intercept the Komagata Maru to persuade her to land the Indians at some port on the west coast of Vancouver, where there are no Immigration officials.

There are many places where such a landing could be effected.

The Fishery Protection vessels are keeping a sharp look-out to prevent the Komagata Maru from evading quarantine.

Admiral Kingsmill, the head of the Canadian naval service, who is at present here, goes to the west coast to-morrow.

The Komagata Maru is expected to arrive on Monday.

REPORTED HOLDING OF A CANADIAN IN SLAVERY.

BRITISH CONSUL-GENERAL ENQUIRING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.

The British Consul-General in Buenos Aires is investigating the report that a Canadian is being held in slavery in a tea plantation on the borders of Paraguay and Brazil. It is said that he twice escaped but was recaptured both times and flogged.

CANADIAN NAVAL RESERVE.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THREE DIVISIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, May 21.

An Order in Council authorises the establishment of the Canadian Naval Reserve of three divisions on the Atlantic, the Pacific and the Lakes respectively. Twelve companies of one hundred each will be recruited this year.

A SAFETY BIPLANE.

FLIES LIKE A BIRD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May, 21.

Further progress in the evolution of a safety biplane has been achieved as the result of many months of most careful labour and calculations on the part of the British Military Aircraft Service.

The new aeroplane accommodates itself automatically, after the manner of a bird, to every shift of the wind. It depends purely on its own shape and on no mechanical contrivance.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.

Middlesex beat Sussex at Lords by 289 runs.

At Taunton, Kent beat Somerset by 193 runs.

At Birmingham, Warwickshire beat Leicestershire by 258 runs.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 21.

Mortality from plague during the week ending 16th May was only 6,458 cases and 6,053 deaths of which 3,365 deaths were in Punjab, 1,468 in United Provinces, 698 in Bihar and Orissa, 337 in Bombay Presidency, as in Bengal, 2 in Madras, 105 in Burma and 21 in Mysore.

WEEK-END CABLE SYSTEM.

EXTENDED TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 21.

The week-end cable letter system has been extended from to-day to Australia and New Zealand. Rates for messages from India for the first twenty words to Australia are nine rupees six annas with eight annas for each additional word and to New Zealand ten rupees nine annas for the first twenty words with nine annas per word thereafter.

DISCOVERY OF UNIONIST PLAN.

LONDONDERRY UNDER ULSTER GOVERNMENT.

NATIONALISTS READY TO ASSIST CROWN FORCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.

The Nationalist claim to have discovered a great Unionist plan to bring Londonderry and other districts under the Ulster Provisional Government in the immediate future.

Consequently the Nationalist volunteers have offered to assist the police and military in resisting such attempt and have asked the Nationalist members of the House of Commons to assure Mr. Asquith that thousands of drilled volunteers will assist the forces of the Crown.

RAJABAZAR BOMB CASE.

EXPERIMENTAL EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 21.

At the hearing of the Rajabazar Bomb Case, yesterday, Mr. Bagram continuing his speech, said that as regards the charge of conspiracy the prosecution had not proved anything beyond association and that was not sufficient to justify a conviction. Counsel next discussed the individual cases.

Taking the case of Saroda Guha, Mr. Bagram said that Mr. Pugh's suggestion that Saroda was to be the next bomb-thrower was untenable because in that case Saroda would not have made the application for getting rid of the police surveillance. Saroda took time to post the letters written by him at Faridpur because he had not made up his mind. He had thought them to be so urgent that he would have posted them immediately after his arrival in Calcutta. If "Yoga" was a part of the conspiracy why was it that none but Saroda spoke of practising it. Counsel next discussed the case of Dinesh by stating that the fact of one of his letters being found did not make him a conspirator. It was admitted that Dinesh had been to Shoshunka's room before the handwriting of the cipher list and other documents alleged to be Dinesh's had not been proved. There was no reliable evidence to connect Dinesh with Khagen. Counsel had not concluded when the court, rose for the day.

LATER.

At the hearing of the Rajabazar bomb case to-day Mr. Pugh replied for the Crown.

Dealing with the alleged gas generator, Mr. Rugh said, that the article might be used for generating gas but that did not effect the case one way or the other. The thing had not to be considered in the light of other documents exhibited in the case. It was exactly like the other bombs. Any doubt raised by the suggestion would be dispelled by an elaborate interpretation of the documents including the letters of Saroda who was arrested inside the room. What could Saroda mean by the "Mothers Leelas" but what had been conveyed in the "Liberty" leaflets as the College Square and the Mymensingh Leelas? In connection with the prosecution suggestion that a teapot could be made into a generator, Mr. Pugh said he could generate gas from a teapot.

THE TEAPOT TEST.

A pleader for the defence asked Mr. Pugh if he was going to experiment with the teapot. Mr. Pugh said that as the defence had done so the prosecution could also do that. The defence pleader asked if the teapot was going to be put in. Mr. Pugh said it was not going to be put in. The lid of a teapot was sealed and a lighted match was applied to the nozzle of a rubber tube fixed into the spout of the pot. The carbide gas began to burn with a flame for about a minute after which it was removed from the Court. The defence pleader said that there was no arrangement for the supply of water and it could not be styled as a generator. In fact the pleader said, the tea-pot might be exploded with picric acid in it and in that case it would be a bomb.

TIN SHELL EXPERIMENT.

Mr. Pugh next produced a tin shell like the one produced by the defence filled it with carbide and water and lighted the end of a long rubber tube. The gas burnt for some time before the tube burst at the nozzle. Mr. Pugh relighted it and brought the end of the tube near the lid of the shell after stopping the flow of the gas by stopping the cork. The gas leaked out through the solderings and blazed up.

Mr. Pugh pointed out that the flame was sure to follow if the stop cork was closed and that was the reason why Mr. Sen for the defence objected to the cork being closed The pleader for the defence said that Mr. Sen did not object to the suggestion of Mr. Pugh.

Mr. Pugh next performed an experiment to show that under some circumstances the gin hole, as in Shosunka's generator, would get choked up and gas would not be evolved. In this stage of the experiment it was noticed that the gas leaked from the bottom of the shell. Mr. Pugh had not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

JAGHIRDAR'S MOTOR SMASH.

CASE CLOSED: JUDGMENT ON MONDAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, May 21.

The defence evidence in the case against the Jaghirdar of Arni for rashly driving his motor car into a country cart causing the death of the driver and his bullock is closed. The District Magistrate will deliver judgment on Monday.

DEPORTED FROM ALBANIA.

ESSAD PROMISES NOT TO RETURN.

COUNT BERCHTOLD'S VIEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.

Essad Pasha has been transferred to an Italian steamer and deported to Italy. He has promised not to return to Albania.

NO UNFAVOURABLE CONCLUSIONS TO BE DRAWN.

BUDA PEST, May 20.

Replying to a question in the Delegations, Count Berchtold recounted the recent incidents at Durazzo. He added that so far he was unable to judge of their significance but such incidents were to be expected in the newly organised Balkan State and there was no reason to draw far-reaching and unfavourable conclusions from the events in Durazzo.

ITALIAN PRESS CRITICISM.

ROME, May 21.

The Marquis Di San Giuliano and Signor Giolitti have decided not to proceed to Durazzo. The press is indignant at the arrest of Essad Pasha. The "Giornale D'Italia" declares that the guns levelled at his house were Austrian not Italian. The "Tribuna" expresses the hope that the Prince has not allowed himself to be misled.

AUSTRIAN CRUISER ORDERED TO DURAZZO.

ROYAL PRESENTATION TO ALBANIAN PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VIENA, May 21.

The Austrian cruiser Admiral Spaun has been ordered to proceed to Durazzo.

Turkhan Pasha, the Albanian Premier, has arrived here. He has been presented with a portrait of Emperor Francis Joseph, in a gold frame initialled in diamonds and rubies.

MOZUFFERPUR OUTRAGE RECALLED.

A SUSPECT BOUND OVER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 21.

Nawabzada A. K. M. Abdus Sobhan Khan Bahadur, Police Magistrate of Sealdah disposed of an important case on Tuesday in which an accomplice of the late Khudiram Bose was the accused. Jotindra Nath Chuckerbutty (alias Shaik Abdul Rahman) was sent up by Inspector Walters of the Entally thana on a charge under section 109.

His Worship in passing judgment remarked how the accused passing himself off as a Mahomedan had been traced to be a Dacca Bengalee from the Tatoo initials J. N. C. on his arm. "The accused," his Worship said, "appears to be a very intelligent young man and comes from a good family. His demeanour in Court has been very queer. He talks light-heartedly, laughs and smiles, but is shrewd enough not to mention any of the names of his associates."

"The accused," his Worship continued, "has made a long statement and admits being present at Muzufferpur, at the time that the outrage which culminated in the deaths of Mrs. and Miss Kennedy was perpetrated there. He makes a characteristic reference to Khudiram Bose, who he describes as having done well by being hanged, and for this reason alone he is remembered by everybody."

His Worship in conclusion said there was no doubt that the accused was a very bad character and associated with political suspects who are concerned with the doings of Khudiram Bose.

The accused was directed to furnish personal recognisance of Rs. 200 and two sureties of Rs. 200 each to be of good behaviour for one year.

Having failed to furnish the same accused was sent to jail for a year.

NOTORIOUS COCAINE DEN.

A RECORD SEIZURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 21.

A notorious cocaine den situated at 63 Tindel Bagan Road, Howrah, was raided to-day by the Excise officers and three thousand seven hundred packets of cocaine were seized. This is a record seizure in Calcutta. Ten arrests were made.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Chancellor of the University of Bombay is pleased to nominate Mr. P. L. Anstey, B.Sc. (Lond.), to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University in place of Rao Bahadur Ghanasham Nilkanth Nadkarni, B.A., LL.B., deceased.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. M. H. W. Hayward, LL.B. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law, I.C.S., to act as a Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, during the absence on leave of the Honourable Mr. Justice S. L. Batchelor, I.C.S., or pending further orders.

Gentlemen in uniform attending the Viceroy's levee on the 29th are to wear a black band on the left arm.

INDIAN MONSOON.

CONDITIONS IN UPPER AIR.

EFFECT OF ICEBERGS IN SOUTHERN OCEAN.

Dr. Gilbert T. Walker, Director-General of Observatories, has written an interesting monograph "A Further Study of Relationships with Indian Monsoon Rainfall. In the course of this paper Dr. Walker writes:—

It is generally, if not universally, held by meteorologists that India owes its monsoon rainfall to the fact that in the hot weather and rains the hottest region in the eastern hemisphere to the east of Africa consists of India, especially Sind and Baluchistan, and the southern parts of Arabia and Persia. Similarly in our cold weather north Australia is hotter than India and the Indian Ocean and monsoon rains make their appearance there. In both cases the heated air rises, and its place is taken by damp air from the neighbouring seas, which in its turn is forced to rise, expand, cool, and deposit its moisture as rain. Since the heating up of the plains of India is a fundamental portion of the mechanism that brings the moisture-bearing air from the south Indian Ocean across the equator to discharge its humidity as monsoon rainfall, it is natural to feel some confidence that years of high temperature in May will be years of good rainfall and *vice versa*. But it was pointed out on page 12 of the monsoon forecast of 1904 that such is not the case, and a further examination of the question has confirmed the view—at any rate when the temperature is measured in the usual manner. The correlation co-efficient of the average over India of temperature in May with the rainfall of the following monsoon from 1875 to 1905 is plus .05, with a probable error owing to accidental causes of .12. The data thus afford no support to the expectation that a hot May will be followed by an abundant monsoon.

Since the hottest region in the neighbourhood of India consists of north-west India and the desert regions beyond, it might be thought that any effect due to the heat might be better exhibited by taking the temperature of that area rather than that of the plains of India. Accordingly the mean of the May temperature departures of Baghdad, Tehoran, Ispahan, Bushire, Chaman, Quetta, Hyderabad (Sind), Deesa, Jacobabad, Multan, Dera Ismail Khan, Lahore, Sirsa, Jaipur, Allahabad and Jhansi have been correlated with the monsoon rainfall of India; and the resulting co-efficient is only —.02, with a probable error of .12. For the June temperature of the same area the co-efficient is—.17. Here also the effect of the heating cannot be found.

CONDITIONS IN THE UPPER AIR.

This paradox is not easy to explain satisfactorily, but there are reasons for ascribing it to our ignorance of conditions in the upper air. It has long been known that at times when sunspots are numerous the temperature of the air, as measured in the ordinary way, is lower than the average. There is fairly good evidence that at such times the sun's radiation is more powerful than usual, with the effect of creating stronger air currents, and consequently more moisture-laden air over continents. And if this be the case it would appear that it is the excess of moisture in the air that prevents the temperature near the ground level from rising. In order to test this I have compared the correlation co-efficients with sunspot numbers of temperatures of places in which the moisture in the upper air is presumably abundant and of places where it is relatively scanty.

The month when the sun's radiation might be expected to have the best chance of raising the temperature of the Indian plains is January, for rainfall and cloud are at a minimum; but the humidity of the air is within 66 per cent. of saturation and the relation of the temperature with the annual sunspot number is—.25. On the other hand if we consider May in the arid region represented by Baghdad, Bushire, Teheran Ispahan, Chaman and Quetta the co-efficient is only—.1. Further if we take the central Australian desert at its driest time, the co-efficient with the sunspots of the mean temperature for June, July and August at Alice Springs and Charlotte Waters is plus .42.

Apparently as humidity diminishes the co-efficient of temperature with sunspots tends to become positive; and at times of increased solar radiation we should expect the air high up to be warmer although that near the ground may be cooler. It seems possible therefore that temperature in the upper air may be higher in years of abundant monsoon rainfall and that if we could measure it accurately we might derive knowledge of a factor with material influence on the monsoon rainfall of the country.

ICEBERGS IN THE SOUTHERN OCEAN.

When at a loss for an explanation of the failure of the Indian rains several writers have put forward the suggestion that since an abundance of icebergs in the South Indian Ocean must exercise a marked effect on the temperature of that large region, it is possible that the number of icebergs may have a determining influence upon the Indian monsoon. Accordingly when the London Meteorological Office recently published statistics of the observations of ice in the Southern Ocean from 1885 to 1912 an application was made to Dr. Shaw to allow the numbers for the South Indian, South Pacific and South Atlantic Oceans to be separately tabulated. He kindly agreed. In the South Indian Ocean (20 deg. E. to 149 deg. E) the number of occasions on which ice is recorded may be described as small from 1885 to 1892, large in 1894, and very large from 1895 to 1897, small from 1898 to 1902, large in 1904, small in 1905 and 1906 and large in 1909. Thus ice was abundant in 1894 and 1909 when our rains were good, as well as in 1895, 1896 and 1904 when our monsoon was deficient, and in a similar [illegible] ice was scanty in 1889, 1890, 1892, [illegible] 1900, when our rainfall was above the average, as well as in 1891, 1899, 1901 and 1905, when the monsoon failed. It does not therefore appear that the ice in the South Indian Ocean exercises a material influence on the Indian monsoon.

The data for the South Atlantic Ocean are, however, more promising in this respect. Neglecting minor features in view of an inevitable amount of uncertainty in the data, it appears that the quantities of ice were small from 1885 to 1891, were large in 1892, very large in 1893, and did not again become really large before 1906. In that year and in 1908 very many observations are indicated, while there are many in 1910. But in 1907, 1909, 1911 and 1912 the number is not large.

ABOUT CAPE HORN.

If we now confine our attention to the southern seas in the neighbourhood of Cape Horn, Mossmann, who has collected a fairly complete set of meteorological observations from this neighbourhood for the years 1903 to 1908 remarks an extraordinarily large number of icebergs in 1908 which he apparently regarded as the greatest outbreak of the period. Further detailed information regarding the neighbourhood of Cape Horn will be found in the Segalhandbuch fur den Stillen Ozean of the Deutsche Seewarte; and a few outbreaks of ice are indicated in Krummel's "Handbuch der Ozeanographie."

From these sources it may be gathered that icebergs were extremely numerous from April to October 1892, from December 1892 to June 1893, from September 1893 to January 1894, and in 1898; and icebergs appear to have been fairly numerous from September 1868 to February 1870, from December 1874 to March 1875, September 1878 to April 1879, and in 1906. Smaller numbers of icebergs were reported locally from time to time, but the above are the most important cases. Now if we turn to the data of annual pressure at Santiago (Chili), Buenos Ayres and Cordoba (Argentine Republic) in Table IX we find that in the three years mostly affected, 1892, 1893 and 1908, the mean of the pressure departures of these places was plus .47 mm., plus .77 mm., and plus .51 mm. Further in 1869, 1875, 1879 and 1906 the mean departures were plus .14 mm., plus .32mm., — 0.3 mm., and plus .05mm., respectively. The number of years for which information is available is not large enough to justify a definite conclusion; but the data emphatically suggest that years of much ice off South America tend to be years of high pressure in the Argentine Republic and Chili. We should accordingly expect them to be years of good rainfall in India; and it is interesting to see that in the monsoons chiefly affected, those of 1892, 1893 and 1908 there were excesses of 4".93, 3".64 and 2".10; while in the years 1869, 1870, 1875, 1879, 1894 and 1906 less affected, the departures were — 0".11, plus 1".42, 4".41, plus 2".28, plus 4".67 and — 0".11. The mean departure of the first group is plus 3".56 and of the second group, plus 2".09.

THE LIFE OF A BERG.

Since the behaviour of icebergs is of importance to navigators as well as to meteorologists, the bearing of the data of Table VIII (added to Dr. Walker's paper) on the question of the length of life of a berg may be considered. In the second edition of the "Meteorological Charts of the Southern Ocean between the Cape of Good Hope and New Zealand" (London, 1907), page 8, it is said:—

"From the fact that many icebergs, some of very large dimensions, were reported northeast of the Falkland Islands before 1892, and that as ice was reported in increasing quantities, first west of the meridian of the Cape and then east of it, so the ice northeast of the Falklands became less and finally disappeared, it seems not improbable that most of the ice reported in the last nine years in the Southern Indian Ocean had drifted east from the area near the Falklands. If this was so, some idea of the life of a berg in temperate climates may be formed. It certainly cannot be considered as less than ten years, and its destruction is probably due more to wave action than increased warmth."

Again in the Additional Remarks of December 1906, given on page 10, it is said:—

"Since the close of 1905, however, reports of ice observed in the neighbourhood of Cape Horn, and between that Cape and the Falkland Islands, have been increasingly frequent; and in recent months a large number of bergs have been seen as far as three hundred miles north of Falklands. It is, therefore, not improbable that at no distant date ice, in large quantities, will again make its appearance in the South Indian Ocean, and seamen are cautioned accordingly."

It would appear that, natural as were the inferences drawn regarding the length of life of icebergs and the distances travelled by them, these have not been substantiated by the recent data of the South Indian Ocean, where contrary to expectation but few icebergs have appeared. Further Dr. G. C. Simpson informs me that as a result of his experience in the Ross Sea he does not think it probable that a free berg can last longer than two years.

The view that in the southern seas icebergs may last as long as ten years is accepted by Dr. Krummel in his 'Handbuch der Ozeanographie, Volume I, page 524. But he merely urges in its favour the immense area covered by some bergs not more than 300 feet high, and there is no actual record that the life of any of these exceeded four months.

SIR JOHN ATKINSON.

FAREWELL BANQUET BY COUNCIL MEMBERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

OOTACAMUND, May 21.

The members of the Madras Legislative Council entertained Sir John Atkinson, Senior Member of the Executive Council, who retires from the Service on 10th July, at a farewell banquet last night. As this is the last meeting at which Sir John will be present his colleagues, both official and non-official, entertained him. Over thirty members were present and apologies for absence were received from five.

The Hon. Dr. Nair who presided, after proposing the health of the King-Emperor, proposed the health of the guest of the evening. He dwelt on the better understanding and the spirit of co-operation between the officials and the non-officials in the new reformed Council.

Sir John Atkinson suitably replied in an excellent speech.

HIGH COURT.

HOTEL PROPRIETOR RELEASED ON BAIL.

A special vacation sitting of the Bombay High Court was held yesterday, Mr. Justice Davar presiding.

His Lordship heard an application for bail and admission of appeal made by Nurmahomed Musa, a Mahomedan, and Tekchand Gopaldas, proprietor of the Kashmir Hotel, who were convicted by Mr. Frank Oliviera, Second Presidency Magistrate, of the offence of cheating the Sind and Baluchistan Bank in respect of about Rs. 3,000, and abetment, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default of payment of the fine to a further term of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Messrs. C. N. Kanuga and G. N. Thakore, pleaders, appeared for the first appellant, and Mr. Godinho, pleader, for the second appellant.

After hearing arguments, His Lordship passed an order admitting the appeals and releasing the appellants on a personal recognisance of Rs. 3,000, both the appellants being also required to furnish one surety of Rs. 3,000 each, or two sureties of Rs. 1,500, or a deposit of Rs. 3,000 in cash.

ATTOCK OIL CONCESSIONS.

PARTICULARS EXPLAINED BY PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 21.

The following "Press Communique" has been issued by the Punjab Government:—

The attention of the Lieuteannt-Governor has been directed to certain comments which have appeared in the press regarding the action of the Punjab Government in granting what is discribed as an "Oil Concession" to the Attock Oil Company Limited.

The facts are that in July 1913 the present Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned the grant of a prospecting license for mineral oil over an area of seven square miles in the Attock District in favour of Messrs. Mitchell and Company.

This license which was issued on the 16th August 1913, was in the ordinary form such as is granted to any applicant who can show that he intends to carry on *bona fide* prospecting work and has sufficient means at his disposal to do so. It contained no special concessions.

In November 1913 Messrs. Mitchell and Company applied for permission to transfer their license to a company which was being formed in London to carry on the work of prospecting under the title of the Attock Oil Company Limited and in January 1914, Sir Michael O'Dwyer sanctioned this transfer under and subject to the rules contained in the Government of India Department of Commerce and Industries Resolutions Nos. 7552-7581-121 dated 15th September 1913. No alteration was made in the terms of the license at the time of transfer.

TODDY AND THE PEOPLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The interest you take in the welfare and well-being of the Indian people emboldens me to request you to give me a little space in your valuable journal for a few lines respecting toddy and its various products, and the uses thereof to the people, specially amongst the native Christians of Salsette and Bassein. Before the year 1878 when the present Abkari Act came into force; toddy that is the juice of the brab, the khajuri and the cocoa-palms could be had almost for the asking or for a few pies. The labourer, before he went to his work, had a draught of the toddy and he could work for a considerable time without food, the drink of toddy being wholesome and nutritious. Heavy taxes being levied on the booths and on the trees tapped, the production of the toddy has been greatly lessened and the consumers have to pay much more than they used to do when the rates levied were moderate and the restrictions were reasonable. But now the production has been lessened and the demand being greater than the supply, the people have to do without the toddy or to drink adulterated stuff, and to pay much higher prices. The licensees have not only to pay higher taxes but also to put with many conditions and restrictions, so that in order to save themselves from loss, they are obliged to resort to various devices. Besides paying to Government heavy imposts and undergoing the hardships and inconveniences arising from manifold Rules, Regulations, Byelaws etc., they have to keep in good humour the Abkari Inspectors etc.

If Government are anxious to encourage the consumption of a milder drink, they must encourage the toddy drawers to tap more trees. They must charge the licensees less fees for drawing toddy and selling it at a reasonable rate, which will remove incitement to adulteration. It is in the hands of Government to increase the production of the toddy and to equalize the demand and the supply. From the juices of the *tad khajuri* and cocoa-palm trees, divers liquors and spirits are manufactured which are indeed far superior and certainly less harmful than the liquors and spirits distilled from Mhowra, and it is therefore a matter for regret that Government have resolved to supersede the toddy liquors and spirits by the Mhowras and Berdas of Uran and elsewhere, but when Government make up their mind to carry on a certain policy, they close their eyes and ears and never open them unless public opinion is strongly brought to bear on them. Unfortunately, the abovementioned Christians who are mostly concerned with the matter are a very indifferent class of people. They are equally unfortunate that they have nobody to take up matters for them in the Legislative Council. I trust, however, Government will see their way to consider the wishes of our people whether its wants etc., are brought or not to their notice. If they find that there are too many grog-shops they might reduce their number and not substitute deleterious drinks for milder ones. I fail to see how the deleterious Mhowra liquors and spirits can be less harmful drinks, namely, those obtained from the toddy, and how the bad Mhowra, liquors and spirits and chemical preparations, called cheap brandies, etc., can be harmless to consumers.—Yours, etc.,

C. M. MENDES.

Bombay, May 20.

MADRAS NEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 21.

The recognition of the Madras Secretariat consequent on the newly sanctioned additional Secretaryship will not take place till about the end of August, or the beginning of September, so that it may not interfere with the arrangements already made for this season at Ootacamund.

GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

His Excellency the Governor will make a tour to the Bellary and Anantapur districts leaving about the 25th June and returning about the 12th or 13th July. He will visit the towns of Bellary, Anantapur, Gooty, Hospet and the remains of Hampi.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

The Government of Madras, by an order just published direct the creation of a Department of Industries, under a Director of Industry. The functions of the Director will be to collect information regarding the existing industries and the possibility of improving them; to carry out experiments and communicate their results to manufacturers; to supervise the training of students and to advise Government with regard to technical matters requiring legislation. With effect from the date of the creation of the Department of Industries, the Pumping and Boring Department and the Bureau of Industrial Information will cease to exist as such.

NEW PRESIDENT OF CORPORATION.

Mr. J. C. Molony I.C.S. has accepted the Presidentship of the Madras Corporation and will take charge on his return from leave.

Mr. E. H. Wallace I.C.S. whose service have been lent to Mysore will revert to the District Judgeship in Madras.

COCOANUTS AT WEDDINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall feel obliged by your giving publicity to the following few lines in your widely circulated paper. With reference to the letter that appeared in your issue of yesterday's date under the signature of "a Saraswat" on the custom of distributing cocanuts on the occasion of marriage, thread and other ceremonies in the Saraswat community I am sorry to find that no mention of my name has been made, although I was the first in giving practical and thorough effect to the rule that was passed at a meeting held in the Saraswat Samuha Hall some time back specifically for that purpose, etc., doing away with the existing custom of distributing cocoanuts on the occasions mentioned above in the Saraswat community. No doubt Mr. Telang and Mr. Dalvi declared in the open meeting that they would not distribute cocoanuts on the occasion of thead ceremonies at their places. But when the time came Mr. Dalvi and Mr. Telang destributed sweets. Thus innovations were made of distributing articles costlier than cocoanuts. This innovation placed others, specially those who had attended the meeting, in a fix. As I was the third man was had to perform the ceremony (thread) of my son I thought it advisable to give practical effect to the rule by not only not distributing cocoanuts but by substituting nothing. The road has been now made smooth and I think members of my community will take advantage of the same and see that at least one of the expensive customs has been entirely done away with. I have not written this with the intention of taking credit to myself but simply to place the facts before the public.—Yours, etc.,

K. N. MAHALE,

May, 21.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The letter over the signature of "A Saraswat" appearing in to-day's issue of the Chronicle is more amusing than rational. The custom of distribution of cocoa-nuts has been observed among all the different communities, both Hindu and non-Hindu. Even among the Mahomedans this custom seems to have been prevalent. When one cannot afford to spend, he should, of course, cut his coat according to the cloth, and in doing this he never risks his reputation or social status but, when constitutionally a custom has to be abolished, society has to consider the abolition of many other evils prior to that of distribution of cocoanuts or some such petty presents. Saraswats do take cocoanuts from other Hindu communities when offered at the ceremonies, and should they not in return offer the fruit to their friends at ceremonies in their own houses? Is it true that cocoa-nuts have sought to be discontinued out of consideration of the serious hardship to poor families? If it is, what earthly necessity would there be for substituting the dismissed cocoa-nut by sweets? Have these new customs to be introduced for removing the serious hardship to poor families? Recently in one of the families mentioned by "A Saraswat," Mongini have been twice summoned to meet the rich relish of the host and his guests, and particularly when the occasion was of giving his son the sacred thread. At least according to Hindu religion, the occasion of giving the sacred thread should not have been impaired by Mongini's dishes and drinks. Has this new custom been also sought to be introduced for the poor people? What, then, has the poor cocoa-nut done to deserve dismissal? Can not the cocoa-nut occupy its own place, small as it is, when Mongini's sweets and cakes have their own? In short, I consider the custom of distributing the cocoa-nut, which at least in Bombay rules among so many communities, should not be dismissed.—Yours etc.,

A. GOUD SARASWAT BRAHMAN.

May 20.

A LIFETIME IN JAIL.

THIRTY YEARS OF DURANCE VILE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, May 21.

A man who has spent 30 of the 50 years of his life in jail has again been arrested on a charge of swindling in Karachi.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOXING TOURNMENT AT WELLINGTON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COONOOR, May 21.

The boxing tournament at Wellington concluded last night. This year the tournament drew pugilists from different regiments all over India, several exciting contests were witnessed. There was a large gathering present including General Hamilton and officers of the garrison. After presenting prizes to the successful competitors General Hamilton addressed the gathering.

RESULTS.

NOVICES WELTER WEIGHTS:—Dvr. McIntosh, 10th Atn Col. beat Pte. Harris 7th Hussars.

BANTAM WEIGHTS, FINAL:—Lce Corporal Warde, Buffs, beat Pte Miller, Innis Fusiliers.

NOVICES LIGHT WEIGHT SEMI FINALS:—Gunner Gilliespie, R.F.A., beat Pte Snowling Loyal North Lancs. Pte Pooly, 7th Hussars, beat Pte Barber, K.S.L.I.

NOVICES FEATHER WEIGHTS SEMI-FINALS:—Pte Wright, Loyal North Lancs, beat Pte Stevenson, Innis Fus.

BOYS UNDER FIGHT STONE, FINAL, Boy Hurren, K.S.L.I., beat Boy Curren, Loyal North Lancs.

MIDDLE WEIGHT, FINAL:—Pte Kinnard, Loyal North Lancs, beat Lce Corporal Turner, Loyal North Lancs.

BOYS OVER EIGHT STONE:—Boy Acton, K.S.L.I., beat Brewer, R.E.A.

FEATHER WEIGHTS, FINAL:—Lce Cpl Warne, Buffs, beat Pte Lewry Buffs.

NOVICES WELTER WEIGHTS, FINAL:—Dur McIntosh, 10 Am Col beat Pte Heaton, Loyal North Lancs.

NOVICES WELTER, FINALS:—Pte Ormsley R.D.F. beat Pte Wright, Loyal North Lance.

LIGHT WEIGHTS:—Finals; Pte Batchelor, Buffs, beat Pte Allen Buffs.

WELTER WEIGHTS, FINALS:—Pte Kinnard, Loyal North Lancs, beat Pte Green, Buffs.

HEAVY WEIGHTS, FINAL:—Beat Pte Kemp, Buffs.

NOVICES LIGHT WEIGHTS, FINAL:—Pte Pooly, 7th Hussars beat Gnr. Gillespie R.F.A.

CURRENCY OFFICE CRICKET CLUB.

FIXTURES 1914.

June 13, Tutorial High School.
June 20, Thomas Cook & Son.
June 27, Radiant Cricket Club.
July 4, John Bright Cricket Club.
July 11, P. & O. Cricket Club.
July 18, Y. M. C. A. (B. Team.)
July 25, Cyrus Cricket Club.
August 1, B. B. & C. I. Ry, (B. Team).
August 8, Bombay Gym. (B. Team).
August 15, W. & A. Graham & Co. C. C.
August 22, The Mahomedan Cricket C.
August 29, The B. Municipal C. Club.
Sept. 5, G. I. P. Ry. C. C. (B. Team).
Sept. 19, Army & Navy Stores C. Club.
Sept. 26, Elphinstone College Gym.,
October 3, David Sassoon & Co. C. Club.
October 19, The Amateur Cricket Club.

INTERNATIONAL ATHLETICS.

Followers of athletics are confident that the visit of the Oxford University athletes to Philadelphia, for the purpose of competing at the Pennsylvania University Relay Meeting, will do much good. Since the Oxford v. Yale athletic meeting in London (1894) the standard of performances at both Oxford and Cambridge has gradually grown higher, due to the beneficial effects of competition. It is natural to find greater keenness in an international sports meeting than when only natives are opposed to each other. Our men are also bound to profit from visits to America, where the cult of athletics is far more scientific and thorough than here.

The Oxford men managed to win their race at Philadelphia on Saturday; but only by the merest shade. The Dark Blues took part in the four miles relay, each of the quartette running one mile. G. M. Sproule ran the first relay for Oxford, but he was five yards behind when Bacon sent the second Pennsylvania man off. D. N. Gaussen lost another five yards on Langer during the second relay. Maderia, of Pennsylvania, and Taber (Oxford) had a fine struggle during the third relay, but the former was able to send McCurdy off with a ten yards' lead over A. N. S. Jackson for the final relay. The Olympic champion caught the American inside of one hundred yards, and they ran together all the better of the last sprint by a foot. The times of the relays were 4 mins. 33 secs., 4 mins. 34 secs., 4 mins. 22 4-5 secs., and 4 mins. 35 1-5 secs., or 18 mins. 5 secs. for the full journey. The track was heavy whilst the last relay was run in a heavy rain storm. Making due allowances for the adverse conditions, it would appear as though Sproule, Gaussen, and Jackson were affected by the change of climate, as all are capable of much faster time, whilst Taber (an American) alone showed real fast running.

ENGLISH CHAMPION BEATEN.

We have had ample proof of late years that Finland and Sweden possesses some great stayers. A Swede won the Polytechnic Marathon race last May with a Finlander second, and several other Swedes following. Now comes news of a cross-country race at Stockholm, wherein C. H. Ruffell, the National cross-country champion of England, could only finish sixth. He failed badly in the International race two weeks after gaining National honours, and there is no doubt his exertions took a lot out of him. Nevertheless, Sweden can afford to feel proud of Nordstroem, who won the race, and finished 35 secs. in front of the English champion.

It is not yet known whether any Swedish cracks will compete in this year's Polytechnic Marathon, but, if they do, our cracks will probably have to do the congratulating.

ROYAL CONNAUGHT BOAT CLUB.

AQUATIC SPORTS AT ROSHERVILLE.

GREAT AFTERNOON'S FUN.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, May 21.

Another very pleasant evening was experience last evening at Rosherville where all Poona and Kirkee society foregathered to witness the aquatic sports skipperd by Captain Campbell Cameron of the Highlanders, in place of Major Collins R.A.M.C. who was too seedy to get out.

Colonel Chitty and the officers of the 115th Mahrattas are to be thanked heartily for having allowed their fine band to play on the occasion.

The sports programme included four events which occupied an hour and a half, and all the events were both exciting and amusing.

The pig-sticking gave Mr. Methuen, who towed, a chance to baffle the efforts of the ladies who were armed with spears and made for the pig or rather for the blander. The canoes crossed and uncrossed each other in the chase after the pig till at length Mrs. Powell succeeded in spearing it. Mrs. Patch and Mr. Hewett won the Crab Race by a few inches from Mrs. Cinnamond and Mrs. Marshall, who paddled backwards along the far bank.

The V. C. race and mopfighting saw all the competitors in the water. None could manage to mount the barrels in the V. C. race and they swam out to the floating dummies.

Results:—

PIG-STICKING.

Crews of one lady and one gentleman in Canadian canoe the lady to carry a spear. The Pig to be towed by a boat.

Captain and Mrs. Powell 1: Marshall and Mrs. Cinamond 0: Ferrier and Mrs. Patch 0: Howell and Mrs. Lambert 0: Reynolds and Miss Floyd 0.

CRAB RACE.

Lady and gentleman to paddle canoe backwards 100 yards.

Mrs. Patch and Hewitt 1: Mrs. Cinamond and Marshall 2: Miss Floyd and Howell 3: Mrs. Newmann and Newmann 4.

V. C. RACE.

The competitors to be mounted on barrels paddle to where the dummies are floating, pick one up and return to winning post.

Won by Reynolds. Also swam: Marshall Ferrier, Miles, Reid and Powell. Won by about ten lengths and without much effort at swimming.

MOP FIGHTING.

In Canadian canoes crews of two. One to fight and one to propel canoe.

Won by Howell and Reynolds, Marshall and Ferrier (2), Miles and Reid (3).

(*For Home Sporting News see pages 7 & 10.*)

MILITARY INTELLIGINCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 21.

Sanction has been given for the appointment of Lieutenant H. G. Money 3rd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, as a Paymaster on probation with the Army Pay Department.

Lieutenant Wodwell, 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles, is appointed to the Nigeria Regiment of the West African Frontier Force.

Approval has been given to the resignation of his commission by Lieutenant H. H. Lean, Highland Light Infantry.

Captain Harrington, No. 2 Mountain Battery, Jutogh, is appointed Supernumerary Captain, Indian Mountain Artillery at Abbottabad.

MajorGeneral Pilcher, Commanding Burma Division, is granted leave out of India for 4 months.

Lieutenant Hamilton Johnston Black Watch, is appointed Officiating Superintendent of Physical Training, Northern Army.

Lieutenant H. Lewis, 37th Lancers, is appointed an Instructor at the Cavalry School, Saugor vice Captain Grimshaw, 34th Horse, vacated.

KARACHI'S WHEAT EXPORTS.

BRISK ENQUIRY FOR TONNAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, May 21.

There has been a very brisk enquiry for tonnage during the past week and quite a large business has been done both on the berth and in chartered steamers. Boats on the berth total about 31,000 tons and 6 steamers have been chartered.

The feeling generally regarding the surplus of the new crop of wheat which is likely to be available for shipment is much more optimistic, due to the more satisfactory final wheat crop reports issued by the Agricultural Departments, of the Punjab and the United Provinces. We have a bumper crop in the Punjab of three million tons and in the United Provinces a shortage of 25 per cent. The general opinion now seems to be that, given normal and satisfactory monsoon rains and a full crop of food grains in the late autumn, the United Provinces will prove self-supporting and will not draw on the Punjab wheat. Should this be so and should the Western markets keep as they now are there is every probability of the Punjab producing a surplus of seven to eight hundred thousands tons of wheat for shipment as against the original estimate of half a million tons. At the prices shippers are at present paying locally for wheat, Indian holders are quite willing to sell.

LABOUR AND POLITICS.

REMARKS BY THE "NEW AGE."

IS IT FATAL TO THE OBJECTS OF LABOUR MOVEMENTS.

"We say that Labour is not only not wise to be in politics, but it is not right that Labour should be in politics. There ought to be no Labour Party in Parliament whatever. Its presence there is a menace to public life, an anomaly in the representative system, and, above all, is fatal to the objects of the Labour movement."

From the above text the "New Age" makes these interesting remarks as to how the Labour movement may best achieve its ends:—

THE OBJECT OF LABOUR.

"We do not suppose that we can convince any Labour Member of the first two charges we bring against Labour in politics," says the "New Age." "They imagine, we have no doubt, that their excellent intentions are a guarantee of their excellent effect upon public life; and, as for the representative system, they would reply, no doubt that its preservation is pedantry if it interferes with their right to sit as Labour Members.

"What is the object of the Labour movement? This must be distinguished from the means, for these may be many and diverse while the former must be single and constant. The object, we reply, of the whole Labour movement, whether it be aware of it or not, *is the emancipation of the proletariat from the wage-system;* and we say that this is the real and final object of the Labour movement because *no other* can be conceived that can satisfy all the conditions of the definition.

THE LAST PLACE TO PURSUE IT.

"Higher wages, for instance? But what security is there under the wage-system that these would be permanent, progressive and general? None; no economist dare promise it. Better conditions, more leisure, careers open to talents? So long as these depend upon employers, private or public what security is there that they cannot be as easily taken away as given?

"No, try any nostrum formulated by any school of social kindergarten, even if it could be adopted, its guarantee of security would be missing while the wage-system remains. But if the abolition of the wage-system is the sole all-inclusive object of the Labour movement it should instantly be apparent that Parliament is the last place in which to pursue it, and politics the last means to be employed. For it is, if you please, a revolution, an economic and spiritual revolution—and what has Parliament to do with an economic and spiritual revolution, except to stave it off as long as possible?

WHAT HAS POLITICS DONE?

"In the next place, look at what politics has really done for the proletariat. Has it done anything? Divide the total sum paid to the working-class to-day equally among all its members and compare that quotient with the quotient afforded by such a division ten, twenty, a hundred, a thousand years ago. Relatively to the total product of industry, not only has the share of the proletarian unit not increased in all these years, but it has diminished, is diminishing, and will continue to diminish unless the descent is checked by something more than political action. Yet during the same period the political victories of the proletariat are said to have been enormous. And enormous they are; we do not deny it.

ALL THE LIBERTY POSSIBLE.

"Politically they have almost all the liberty it is possible to have: liberty to read what they please, think what they please, say what they please, and almost do what they please. Never shall it be thought that we deny that the proletariat has political liberty. But what is the use of it to them? Liberty without the means of exercising it is an empty name; and while the annual share of the total wealth produced is dwindling per capita of the proletariat, political liberties may be multiplied upon them so that each becomes a law unto himself, and still they tumble deeper and deeper into slavery.

PARLIAMENT AND ECONOMIC FREEDOM.

"Now we say that this is exactly what is taking place and what must take place while the Labour movement is looking in politics for what is not there. Political progress, in the nature of it, is progress in political freedom; but it is not progress in the effective condition of political freedom, which is economic freedom. How can it be? we ask. Does Parliament claim, let alone exercise, the right to tranfer economic power from one set of persons to another set? Its sole object being to preserve property wherever property exists, the mission of politics is complete when it has secured the rights of property. Look back now and see whether this mission has not been fulfilled. Are the proletariat nearer to becoming possessed of property to-day than at any time in there tragic history? They are further off and going fast further!

DIVERTING LABOUR'S ENERGY.

"And next consider the diversion of energy, attention, ability and will-power that the political action of the Labour movement entails.

"In the workshop, in the factory, in the mines and on the railways—it is in these places that the war is being carried on; and with how little success! Yet it seems that the Labour movement thinks itself so rich in men, money and mind that it can easily afford to dispatch its best equipped battalions to capture the Parliamentary windmill. Sport! Talk about the waste of Labour upon football or upon horse-racing—these consume nothing in compraison with the consumption of will and intelligence in the equally vain and far less profitable sport of Labour politics. To sport proper the proletariat devote their recreative hours, their surplus, or perhaps only their fatigue; but to the game of politics their leaders offer up all that is serious in their class.

NO OFFICIALS TO SPARE.

"It is ruinous, we say, ruinous. There is not a Trade Union in existence that can out of its supply of capable officials spare *one*, let alone three-quarters of each, to attend the Parliamentary matches. Our readers know that if we had the power we would forbid any Trade Union official so much as to mention politics officially. He should be dismissed as swiftly as a confidential clerk discovered blabbing or a treasurer caught betting. And the money, too! It is understood that the game of politics costs the Labour movement something like a quarter of a million a year? We are delighted to learn that the rank and file are growing tired of it. The I.L.P. treasury is empty. Splendid! The "Daily Citizen" must cease unless £50,000 a year is provided. The political levies of the Trade Unions are slow in coming in; the Engineers will send none whatever. Oh, good, good! At last, the rank and file are recalling their leaders to their proper task of economic action.

WANT OF BRAINS.

"And that it is about time everything connected with Trade Unionism proves. The want of attention, of brains, in the movement is immeasurable. While these quarter-educated, unlettered and newpaperfed leaders are worrying their heads about political problems, the very A B C of which they will never understand, their own world of Trade Union problems is left in its original chaos.

"Who, do they think, is going to solve these problems for them—the problems of the sympathetic strike, the strike for status the agricultural labourers' problem the half-time problem, the problem of Trade Unionism in State service, the problem of sectional strikes, and a score of others?" concludes the "New Age."

TWO MUNICIPALITIES SUPERSEDED.

The following Notifications are published in Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette":—

Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that the period of three years for which the Municipality of Rajapur was superseded by Government Notification in the General Department, No. 2700, (Published at page 37 of the "Bombay Government Gazette" dated the 11th May 1911, Part I-A. dated the 4th May 1911, is insufficient for the purpose of rectifying the effect of the incompetence and default of the said municipality; now in exercise of the power conferred by section 179, subsection (3), of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901 (Bom. III of 1901), the Governor in Council is pleased to continue the said period of supersession until the 3rd May 1915.

Whereas, for the reasons hereinbelow stated, it appears to the Governor in Council that the Municipality of Vambori is not competent to perform, and has persistently made default in the performance of, the duties imposed on it by law, and also that it has abused its powers, the Governor in Council is pleased, in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by section 179 of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, to declare that the said Municipality is incompetent and in default and has abused its powers, and to supersede it for a period of five years with effect from the date of this order.

2. The reasons for this order are as follows:—

(a) The Municipality conducts its affairs in an improper, unbusiness-like and illegal manner, and abuses its powers for the prosecution of personal feuds and enmities.

(b) It sacrifices public to private interests.

(c) It shows itself grossly dilatory and negligent in the despatch of official business, allowing correspondences and petitions to remain undisposed of for unconscionably long periods, and it has failed to submit in time its accounts and returns to the higher authorities.

(d) It has neglected to impose proper and and equitable taxes, and maintains, for unavowable reasons, taxes which are either inequitable or unprofitable.

(e) It has granted illegel exemptions from taxation.

(f) It shows gross laxity in the collection of its taxes and the realization of its dues, with the result that it has been unable to discharge punctually its pecuniary obligations towards its servants.

(g) It has omitted to provide for the elementary sanitary needs of the town, and is negligent in matters concerning the health and the convenience of the public.

ELECTRIFICATIONOF RAILWAYS.

SCHEMES UNDER CONSIDERATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 21.

The "Englishman" states that Messrs. Merz and Metellan's scheme for electrification of E. B. S. R. suburban lines is estimated to cost £904,855, the annual saving in the train operation being reckoned at £82,000. If a further sum of £352,000 be spent on the power station the total gain by electrification will be £105,000 per annum. The direct current system would be most suitable.

The reports of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways, are also being considered by their Home Boards.

Mr. A. Miller Browlie, at present Municipal Engineer, Amritsar, has been selected for the newly created post of Agricultural Engineer to the Government of the Punjab.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*Thursday, 21st May,* 1914.)

Rao Bahadur Vadilal Balubhai, Native Assistant to the Resident at Baroda, held charge of the current duties of the First Assistant to the Resident at Baroda, from the 24th April 1914 to the 14th May 1914.

Mr. Jivanji Kharshedji Taraporewala, M.A., LL.B., Vakil, High Couurt, passed on the 5th May 1914, an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard.

Lt.-Col. William Dunbar Sutherland, M.D., I.M.S., on special duty at the Medical College, Calcutta, is appointed to be Chemical Examiner to the Government of Bombay.

Mr. J. Crerar, I.C.S., on return from leave, to act as Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. C. Shepheid, I.C.S.

Mr. C. H. Bristow, I.C.S., to act as Superintendent of Land Records and Registration, Northern Division, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Khan Bahadur P. R. Mehta.

The Rev. H. W .Nelson, Senior Chaplain, Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been granted four months' leave on medical certificate in continuation of the leave granted to him.

The Rev. A. C. Ashworth, Chaplain of Khandala, to be Chaplain of Matheran.

Rao Bahadur Sitaram Vishwanath Patvardhan is reappointed to be a non-official member of the Committee of Visitors of the Reformatory School at Yerada.

During the absence on leave of Mr. F. W. Marrs, Mr. Ganesh Narayan Khare to act as Educational Inspector, Central Division.

Mr. Dinkar Shankar Savarkar to act as Principal of the Training College for Men, Poona.

Mr. A. E. Mirams, F.S.I., to be Assessor on the Tribunal of Appeal under the City of Bombay Improvement Act vice Mr. Joseph Hall, deceased.

With effect from the 24th February 1914 vice Mr. C. V. Vernon, I.C.S., promoted—

Mr. W. O. Alcock, I.C.S., to be First Assistant.

Mr. V. M. Ferrers, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant.

Mr. C. W. A. Turner, I.C.S., to be Third Assistant and to be seconded.

Mr. A. M. MacMillan, I.C.S., to be Third Assistant.

With effect from the 6th March 1914 vice Mr. C. C. Watson, I.C.S., appointed Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor and Mr. R. E. Gibson, I.C.S., reverted to the regular line—

The Hon'ble Mr. E. G. Turner, I.C.S., to be First Asistant and to be seconded.

Mr. E. G. L. Laird-MacGregor, I.C.S., to be First Assistant.

Mr. E. H. Waterfield, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant.

Mr. R. E. Gibson, I.C.S., to be Third Assistant.

With effect from 5th April 1914 vice the Hon. Mr. E. G. Turner, I.C.S., reverted to his position in the regular line—

The Hon. Mr. E. G. Turner, I.C.S., to be First Assistant.

Mr. E. G. L. Laird-MacGregor, I.C.S. to be Second Assistant.

Mr. E. H. Waterfield, I.C.S., to be Third Assistant.

Mr. C. W. A. Turner, I.C.S., and Mr A. M. MacMillan, I.C.S., to be supernumerary Assistant Collectors.

Dr. J. H. Walsh, Certifying Surgeon for the Town and Island of Bombay, has been granted three months' privilege leave combined with special leave for six months.

Major A. W. Tuke, F.R.C.S. (I.), D.P.H. I.M.S., Presidency Surgeon, Second District, to act as Certifying Surgeon for factories situated in Bombay and Kurla in addition to his own duties during the absence on leave of Dr. J. H. Walsh.

The tenure of appointment of Dr. Dhanjibhai Pestanji Sethna, M.D., as Honorary Assistant Obsteric Physician, Bai Motlibai and Petit Hospitals is extended up to the 30th September 1914.

1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Lieutenant J. Scott is granted six months' leave out of India, with effect from the 21st May 1914, or date of departure."

Mr. R. M. Maxwell, M.A., (Oxon.), I.C.S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate, First Class, Belgaum District, is appointed Sub-Divisional Magistrate and is placed in charge of the Southern Division.

The Chief Justice and Judges of the Bombay High Court are pleased to admit Mr. Balavantrav Keshavrav Desai, LL.B., Mr. Tuljaram Jeyshankar Bhat, LL.B., and Mr. Muhammad Ali Nasar Ali Chawala, LL.B., as Vakils of the High Court.

INDIAN MONSOON PROSPECTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 21.

In the Indian Ocean up to the present, the pressure at Mauritius in May has been appreciably below normal but the winds at Seychelles and Zanzibar have been favourrable to the Indian monsoon. Rainfall at Zanzibar and Seychelles show that seasonal changes are occurring distinctly more slowly than usual. No information has, however, yet been received from South America, Egypt and the region of snowfall, so that it should be unsafe to draw conclusions regarding the monsoon from the data of the Indian Ocean alone.

SOUTHERN SHAN STATE RAILWAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 21.

In view of the recent urgent representations of the Burmah Chamber Commerce it is now proposed to continue construction of the Southern Shan States Railway as far as Heho, that is about twenty miles beyond Aungban, and about a similar distance short of the sanctioned goal at Yawnghwe.

The death is reported at Muscat of Mr. Cumming, senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Towell and Co.

MR. GANDHI AND THE S. A. COMMISSION.

The Rev. C. F. Andrews writes to the "Pioneer":—

The publication of a report so eminently fair and reasonable as that of the Indian Grievances Commission has led naturally to an increasing surprise at the attitude of Mr. Gandhi, the Indian leader, in refusing to appear before it. The matter is a difficult one to explain to those not on the spot, and I was at first inclined to refrain from all explanations. But as ignorance may lead to a loss of generous sympathy for a noble cause, it may be well to state the case, as clearly as I can, from my own first-hand knowledge of the facts.

The main point to be grasped throughout is this: the one vital issue for the Indians in South Africa is to maintain their status. The struggle has never been a mercenary one. The Indians have endured economic hardships without a murmur. Many of them, indeed, have completely impoverished themselves in the course of this struggle; and the community as a whole is probably poorer to-day then when the struggle began. But the name of "Indian," now commands far greater respect. This question of self-respect was the real issue in the earlier Transvaal struggle, during which 2,500 out of 10,000 Indians went to prison for this cause alone. The point at stake seemed insignificant—the mere question of giving finger-impressions in registration. But to the Indian community this was a matter of life and death. Again and again such points of honour have arisen, and the community has taken a vow and kept it.

I have now lived in the midst of those who have been brought up under this unbending code of communal honour, and it has been the most wonderful experience of my life. This discipline has produced a nation of brave men and brave women out of those who were sinking lower and lower into the depths of servile degradition. I do not wish for a moment to draw an ideal picture. There are great vices still remaining. But there is also a manliness, a generosity, a readiness for sacrifice, such as I have not seen elsewhere in any community of this kind Mr. Gandhi has shown to the world, in practice, that which we have all been groping after—a moral equivalent for war. The warrior virtues were there; bravery, patriotism, chivalry, endurance; but the weapons of war have been discarded. It was a significant reply which General Smuts made to a Labour Member of Parliament. He said that Mr. Gandhi had not been deported because he had used moral weapons alone.

I cannot refrain at this point from telling a story. A Pathan had joined Mr. Gandhi on his famous march to the Transvaal. He enjoyed the hardships and perils of the way enormously. But when the Indians crossed the frontier, and two thousand of them were surrendering without a blow to six Kaffir policemen,—this was too much for the Pathan. He fought the whole six policemen single handed, till his face streamed with blood; and then, and then alone, Mr. Gandhi was able to induce him to become a "passive resister" once more!

The question of appearing before the Commission was really similar to that of the finger impressions. It was a question of communal honour. I do not think that General Smuts meant deliberately to degrade the Indian community. I have far too high a respect for him to harbour such a thought. He is a man, every inch of him, a born soldier; one of the most fearless I have ever met. But the Indians regarded his actions, in appointing a Commission over their heads, as a blow to their self respect. They were ready at once to fling to the winds all the advantages they had gained and to be misunderstood by their friends, rather than accept the insult. So clear were the about it in their own minds, that more than 20,000 took the vow to go to prison rather than to submit. I landed at Durban just after that vow was taken, and the scene reminded me of the old Covenanting Days I had read of in history. When I had heard the Indian cause and felt the Indian spirit, I had no hesitation in accepting the main position add I sided with the Indians wholeheartedly in this aspect of their struggle.

What was their point of honour? Let me explain:—In July last, there, had been a strike on the Rand, accompanied by violence and bloodshed. Yet the miners were allowed their own representative on the Rand Grievances Commission. Later on a railway strike was threatend. A Railway Grievances Commission was appointed and again the labourers were allowed their own representative. The Indian Grievances Commission came third in quick succession. But in the case of the Indians, although they had been passive and law-abiding, the request for representation was met by a curt denial. Even, the minimum which Mr. Gandhi asked for was refused.—The Indians do not claim political equality. But they do claim equal justice.

It is easy, of course, to bring the whole question down from this level to the utilitarian test. From that standpoint everything was to be gained, as the event has proved, by the Indians accepting the Commission. But the utilitarian stand point was never taken. It was not even discussed. The 20,000 Covenanters who took the vow were idealists, not utilitarians. It is easy, again, to say that Mr. Gandhi was carrying the point of honour to the punctilio of a Don Quixote. I am not greately concerned to rebut that accusation. For Don Quixote was a thorough gentlemen, and so is Mr. Gandhi, I would only request Mr. Gandhi's critics to note, that if the Indian leader was punctilious in refusing to appear before the Commission he was punctilious also in refusing to embarrass the Government at the outbreak of the general strike. Tempting offers were made to him but he rejected them with the utmost scorn. "Of course" he said in my hearing. "Our pirvate quarrel with Government is suspended and we shall help the Union Minister all we can." What needs to be noted carefully is this, that the two refusals proceeded from one and the same person. We must judge Mr. Gandhi's conduct as a whole.

There were other more personal objections raised by the Indians against the Commission, but it would be invidious to deal with these now. It is also unnecessary because the one great principle involved lay not so much in those personal objections as in the point of honour which I have so fully discussed. Among the crowded reminiscences which remain in my mind of South Africa the picture I like to dwell on most is the figure of a tall and bearded farmer who strolled up to us one afternoon as we sat talking under a tree, Mr. Gandhi and I. He looked down upon us from his giant elevation and said "Hullo! Is that you, Gandhi?" Mr. Gandhi smiled and nodded his head. The Boer farmer chewed his pipe for a moment and remarked, half to himself—"What a little chap!" and then with a ring of genuine warmth he added—"Well, Gandhi, I hope you will win!" And the great bulk of British and Dutch whom I met out there hope so too. And the reason is not far to seek. For we are all of us, in our heart of hearts, idealists after all.

CALCUTTA HOUSE SEARCHES.

THREE PRISONERS RELEASED ON BAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 21.

In connection with the house searches made in the Bow Bazar district on Sunday, widespread enquiries have been made lasting over the past three days. Yesterday the application for bail was renewed in the case of Kalipada Bose, Anukul Mukerjee and Sailendra Singh. The Commissioner of Police granted bail in Rs. 250 in respect of each accused.

AN INVIDIOUS DISTINCTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The following case of distinction of colour is unworthy of Bombay, idiotic, and is causing much indignation in the quarters concerned:

The S. S. Havraise, a French steamer, actually in port, is on the point of sailing in a day or two. She carries a European crew with the exception of three men who hail from the Island of La Martinique. Of these three men one is a typical negro and two are half breeds. It appears that these three men only, out of the whole crew, have been requested by the Port authorities to present themselves at the disinfecting station for examination before the ship sails. These men and also the rest of the European crew rightly feel this to be a rather sharp distinction and feel very indignant at this. They say that on board there is no distinction between them. They eat and sleep together. These men, as a matter of fact, are educated and have lived a long time in France. They bitterly remark that they have been in all ports of the world, in England, in America even, and nowhere they have been singled out in this manner. One may as well ask whether it is the swarthy skin of these people which is likely to carry infection since they and the rest of the crew live exactly under identical condition on board. They rightly contend that the whole crew should be examined and not they alone.—Yours etc.

FAIR PLAY.

Bombay, May, 20.

Sir Charles Fox, Chief Judge, Rangoon, reverts to duty on the expiry of his leave on June 15th.

THE MAIL STEAMERS.

PASSENGERS TO LAND AT CARNAC BUNDER.

From to-day until the busy season starts again with the return of leave-takers from England in September or October, passengers by the weekly P. and O. mail steamers will arrive at and embark from the Carnac Bunder, instead of Ballard Pier. Later on, of course, when the Alexandra Dock scheme is completed in its entirety the steamers will arrive at and depart from the dock quay, and the launches now used to carry passengers to and from the vessels will not be required. It will, however, be some time before this is done, but it is hoped that in a year's time the work will be far enough completed for the steamers to come right up to the quay wall. Meantime, passengers will arrive at and depart from Carnac Bunder, which is more convenient in the rainy season than the Ballard Pier.

The P. and O. Company now announce that electric fans are fitted in all cabins free of charge; a concession which the travelling public has long clamoured for. Up to the present time, a fee of £6 has been charged for fans in outside cabins and in second saloon cabins except those on the lower deck, and this fee has now been abolished.

The first of the new "K." class of ships which the P. and O. Company are building, the Kaiser-i-Hind, will make her maiden voyage to Bombay in December, and will subsequently be regularly employed on the London-Bombay run. The Kaiser-i-Hind has a registered tonnage of 11,400 tons and will be the biggest P. and O. steamer on the Indian service, though the Maloja and Medina are both bigger ships, having a tonnage of 12,431 and 12,350 respectively.

In this connection it may be mentioned that other Companies are contemplating an increase in their Fleets, and that the British India Company is to start a Bombay-London passenger service this year,—probably in August or September. Within the last eighteen months the B. I., have put six new big ships on the London to Calcutta run, and are now, it is stated, making preparations for a Home passenger service from this side of India.

MUSICAL MOTOR HORNS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The following is an extract from the "Empress" of Calcutta:—

M. Charles sere de Rivieres has been fined 10d. and costs by a Paris Magistrate for using a motor horn which emitted a long harsh note resembling the squeal of a pig.

The magistrate said that the use of such horns was not necessary in Paris where motor traffic should always be conducted at a moderate pace.

Neither are they necessary in Calcutta, where as bad, or worse devices exist.

I am, perhaps, too late in observing the interesting decision in the above case in Paris and also to notice the opinion of the "Empress" on it, yet it is better late than never.

The use of the musical horn is in a corrupt form. The horn in its origin was intended to apprise people of the approach of a vehicle and, since the evolution of the motor car, a number of wonderful devices have been introduced for the purpose, so much so that even the ordinary "Jehu" thinks a bell or an ordinary horn is not good enough for him. The state has become one of utter confusion and the pedestrian is usually thrown out of his wits to know if the approaching vehicle is a motor car, a motor bicycle, a cycle, a victoria or any horse carriage, as alarms are used without any discrimination as to the nature of the vehicle, inasmuch as, the pedestrian gets more of a shock from the devilish shriek of the horn, than the actual advantage for which it is intended.

This sort of confusion is readily noticed either on the busy street of Bori Bunder or on the Queen's Road. Can not our public men do something to modify the confusion by allotting alarms to the nature of the vehicles, e.g., for a cycle a bell; a victoria or any horse carriage, a gong bell; a motor car or motor bicycle, a horn. By this means the public will be enabled to know the nature of the coming vehicle readily.

I can only agree with the opinion expressed in the "Empress" and say if such devices are not wanted in Paris or in Calcutta, the more are they not wanted in Bombay.—Yours etc.

CONFUSED.

A BENGAL "SATI."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May. 21.

A case of "Sati" is reported at Saidpur. A girl who had been married two months ago, burnt herself with kerosine six days after the husband died of small-pox.

A BOON TO HOUSE OWNERS.

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SPORT AT HOME.

LEAGUE POINTS AND POSITIONS.

INTERNATIONAL ATHLETICS.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

A Reuter telegram from St. Petersburg states that a team of London University Association football players has proved too strong for the Moroseff Club at Moscow, which has held the local championship for three years. The Englishmen, who won by 5 goals to 1, also beat a picked eleven representing Moscow University, and other high educational establishments by 6 goals to 0, and another picked team of Moscow players by 2 goals to 1.

The 12th Lancers beat the 19th Hussars by 2 goals to 0 in a hard-fought game for the Cavalry Cup, on the ground of the Fulham Club, on April 24. The play of neither side reached a high standard, but the Lancers were all round the better side. A large number of men from both regiments were present, and considerable enthusiasm was shown.

Burnley beat Liverpool in the final match for the Football Association Cup, at the Crystal Palace, on April 25, by 1 goal to 0. The King watched the play and presented the Cup and medals to the winning team at the end.

Ilford beat Nunhead in the replayed final round of the London Cup competition, at Clapton, on April 25, by 2 goals to 0. Wrexham beat Llanelly by 3 goals to 0 in the replayed final round of the Welsh Cup competition at Oswestry, and Leytonstone beat Harwich and Parkston in the replayed final round of the Essex Cup competition, at Chelmsford, by 2 goals to 1.

The results of the matches in the Isthmian League on April 25 were:—New Crusaders 1 goal, Shepherd's Bush 0, at Sidcup; Leytonstone 1, Woking 0, at Leytonstone. On April 27 the London Caledonians beat Clapton by 3 goals to 0 at Tufnell Park (the Caledonians, who were the better side throughout the game, had already made their position as champions of the League secure); the New Crusaders and Leytonstone played a drawn game, in which no goals were scored, at Leytonstone; and Ilford beat Dulwich Hamlet by 3 goals to 1 at Ilford.

In the League Championship the results on April 25 were:—Middlesborough 3 goals, Aston Villa 1 goal, at Birmingham; Chelsea 2, Everton 0, at Stamford Bridge; Sheffield Wednesday 2, Tottenham Hotspur 0, at Sheffield; Manchester United 0, Blackburn Rovers 0, at Manchester; Newcastle United 1, Derby County 1, at Newcastle; Oldham Athletic 2, Sunderland 1, at Oldham; Preston North End 2, Manchester City 2, at Preston.

Second Division of the League results on April 25:—Fulham 1 goal, Bristol City 0, at Bristol; Clapton Orient 0, Grimsby Town 0, at Homerton; Wolverhampton Wanderers 3, Bury 0, at Wolverhampton; Barnsley 1, Hull City 0, at Hull; Huddersfield Town 1, Leicester Fosse 0, at Leicester; Bradford 4, Blackpool 1, at Bradford; Woolwich Arsenal 2, Glossop 0, at Glossop; Leeds City 3, Birmingham 2, at Leeds; Stockport County 2, Notts Forest 1, at Stockport.

Results of the matches on April 25 in the Southern League:—Brighton and Hove Albion 1 goal, Plymouth Argyle 0, at Brighton; Cardiff City 0, Swindon Town 0, at Cardiff; Exeter City 1, Bristol Rovers 1, at Exeter; Gillingham 1, Crystal Palace 1, at Gillingham; Merthyr Town 2, Millwall 1, at New Cross; Northampton 3, Reading 1, at Northampton; Norwich City 1, Coventry City 1, at Norwich; Portsmouth 5, West Ham United 1, at Portsmouth; Southend United 0, Southampton 0, at Southend; Watford 2, Queen's Park Rangers 0, at Watford.

On April 29 Queen's Park Rangers beat Reading, at Reading, by 1 goal to 0; Cardiff City and Millwall played a drawn game, at Cardiff, neither side having scored.

League football practically came to an end on April 25, and only four fixtures—none of them important—are now left out of a full programme of 114 matches in the three leading competitions. April 25 may be said to have settled the fate of every club which had a fate to be settled.

Appended are the points and positions of the League teams:—

LEAGUE.—DIVISION I.

	Pld.	Won.	Drn.	Lost.	Goals For.	Agst.	Pts
Blackburn R.	38	20	11	7	78	42	51
Aston Villa	38	19	6	13	65	50	44
Middlesbrough	38	19	5	14	77	60	43
Oldham Athletic	38	17	9	12	55	45	43
W. Bromwich	38	15	13	10	46	42	43
Bolton Wan	38	16	10	12	65	52	42
Sunderland	38	17	6	15	63	52	40
Chelsea	38	16	7	15	46	55	39
Sheffield United	37	16	5	16	62	58	37
Bradford City	37	12	13	12	38	38	37
Newcastle United	38	13	11	14	39	48	37
Manchester City	38	14	8	16	51	53	36
Manchester U.	38	15	6	17	52	62	36
Burnley	37	12	11	14	59	51	35
Everton	38	12	11	15	46	55	35
Tottenham H	38	12	10	16	50	62	34
Sheffield Wed.	38	13	8	17	53	70	34
Liverpool	37	13	7	17	44	61	33
Preston N.E.	38	12	6	20	52	69	30
Derby County	38	8	11	19	55	71	27

LEAGUE.—DIVISION II.

	Pld.	Won.	Drn.	Lost.	Goals For.	Agst.	Pts
Notts County	38	23	7	8	77	36	53
Bradford	38	23	3	12	71	47	49
Woolwich Arsenal	38	20	9	9	54	38	49
Leeds City	38	20	7	11	76	46	4
Barnsley	38	19	7	12	51	45	45
Clapton Orient	38	16	11	11	47	35	43
Hull City	38	16	9	13	53	37	41
Bristol City	38	16	9	13	52	50	41
Wolverhampton	38	18	5	15	51	52	41
Bury	38	15	10	13	39	40	40
Fulham	38	16	6	16	46	43	38
Stockport C.	38	13	10	15	55	57	36
Huddersfield	38	13	8	17	47	53	34
Birmingham	38	12	10	16	48	60	34
Grimsby Town	38	13	8	17	42	58	34
Blackpool	38	9	14	15	33	44	32
Glossop	38	11	6	21	51	67	28
Leicester Fosse	38	11	4	23	45	61	26
Lincoln City	38	10	6	22	36	66	26
Nottingham Forest	38	7	9	22	37	76	23

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

	Pld.	Won.	Drn.	Lost.	Goals For.	Agst.	Pts
Swindon	38	21	8	9	81	41	50
Crystals Palace	38	17	16	5	60	32	50
Northampton	38	14	19	5	50	37	47
Reading	37	17	10	10	43	35	44
Plymouth Argyle	38	15	13	10	46	42	43
West Ham U.	38	15	12	11	61	60	42
Brighton & Hove	38	15	12	11	43	45	42
Portsmouth	38	14	12	12	57	48	40
Queen's Park R.	37	15	9	13	44	43	39
Cardiff City	37	13	11	13	46	42	37
Southampton	38	15	7	16	55	54	37
Exeter City	38	10	16	12	39	38	36
Gillingham	38	13	9	16	48	49	35
Norwich City	38	9	17	12	49	51	35
Millwall	37	11	11	15	51	56	33
Southend U.	38	10	12	16	41	66	32
Bristol Rovers	38	10	11	17	46	67	31
Watford	38	10	9	19	50	56	29
Merthyr Town	38	9	10	19	38	61	28
Coventry City	38	6	14	18	43	68	26

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

	Pld.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	Goals For.	Agst.	Pts
Celtic	36	28	3	5	77	12	61
Rangers	38	27	6	5	79	31	59
Hearts of Mid	38	23	7	8	70	29	54
Morton	38	26	10	2	76	50	54
Falkirk	38	20	9	9	69	51	49
Airdreonians	38	18	8	12	71	42	48
Dundee	37	18	14	5	61	52	41
Third Lanark	36	13	13	10	41	46	36
Ayr United	38	13	18	7	56	72	33
Clyde	38	11	16	11	44	44	33
Raith Rovers	37	13	18	6	55	55	32
Kilmarnock	38	11	18	9	48	68	31
Aberdeen	38	10	18	10	38	55	30
Patrick Thistle	37	10	18	9	37	50	29
Hibernians	37	11	20	6	55	75	28
Hamilton Acad.	37	11	20	6	43	64	28
Motherwell	37	11	20	6	46	63	28
Queen's Park	37	9	19	9	51	94	27
Dumbarton	37	9	21	7	43	87	25
St. Mirren	38	8	24	6	38	73	22

RUGBY.

Devonport Albion beat Exmouth by 2 goals, 1 dropped goal; and 1 try (17 points) to 1 penalty goal (3 points) in the final round of the Devon Cup competition at Exeter on April 25.

Pontypool beat Cardiff, at Pontypool, on April 25, by 1 goal (5 points) to 1 penalty goal (3 points).

Newport beat Abertillery, at Abertillery, by 1 goal from a mark (3 points) to 0.

Penarth beat Bath, at Penarth, by 2 goals and 2 tries (16 points) to 0.

RACING.

Winning horses at Sandown Park on April 24 were Austen, Mondragone, Bambusa, My Prince, Iron Duke, and Cock of the Rock.

The Grand International Handicap Steeplechase at Sandown Park on April 25 was won by Lord Lonsdale's Lord Marcus. Mr. E. Lennon's Major Symons won the great Sandown Handicap Hurdle Race, Mr. A. Bowen's Growler the Criterion Handicap Steeplechase, and Mr. H. Bottomley's Duke of Tipperary the Kingston Four-Year-Old Handicap Hurdle Race.—At Stockton Mr. C. Birkin's Gaia won the North Yorkshire Handicap.

The 1st Coldstream Guards won the Household Brigade Hunters' Challenge Cup at the Hawthorn Hill Meeting on April 27; the 1st Life Guards were second, and the 2nd Scots Guards third. Capt. Paynter's Jim May won the Household Brigade Handicap Steeplechase by a neck.—At the Clifton Park (Blackpool) Meeting Mr. A. Ormrod's Stoke Boy finished alone in the Seaside Selling Handicap Steeplechase.

The First Spring Meeting opened at Newmarket on April 28, and a pleasant feature of the afternoon's racing was the success of the King's colt, Friar Marcus, in the Maiden Two-Year-Old Plate, his Majesty being present to witness it. The principal event was the First Spring Two-Year-Old Stakes, which was won by Mr. H. Gilbey's Polygram; and the Hastings Plate for three-year-olds fell to Sir Ernest Cassel's much-improved Scipio.

One of the most thrilling struggles ever seen on Newmarket Heath marked the finish of the Two Thousand Guineas on April 29, Sir John Thursby's Kennymore, the favourite, beating the Marquess of Londonderry's Corcyra by a short head. The King scored another success, his bay filly Symbolism winning the Wilbraham Plate, though her chance had been little fancied.

GOLF

The final round (over thirty-six holes) of the match-play tournament for the Sussex Amateur County Challenge Cup was played at Cooden Beach on April 24, and resulted in the victory of Mr. T. B. C. Piggott, who defeated Mr. M. H. Toller by 6 holes up and 5 to play.

The Ganton Club's open spring meeting was continued on April 25. There were fifty-eight entries for the Scarborough challenge cup competition (over eighteen holes), which was won by Mr. J. Troop, of Malton, with a return of 84 minus 10 equal to 74.

On April 25, the third day of the spring meeting of the Royal Wimbledon Club, the Kennard gold medal was won by Mr. D. Laidlaw Purves with a score of 77. Mr. Purves also won the Ridpath challenge bowl (limited to handicaps of nine and under) with 77 minus 3 equal to 74. Sir Mackenzie D. Chalmers's prize was won by Mr. T. Reifern with 81 minus 10 equal to 71. Mr. W. L. Strain won the putting competition (eighteen distances) with 35.

Vardon beat J. Edgar, the local professional, on the Northumberland Club's course at Gosforth, on April 25, by 3 holes up and 1 to play. Vardon's score was approximately 71 and Edgar's 75.

George Duncan (Hanger Hill) and C. H. Mayo (Burhill) played a thirty-six-holes match over the Broadway Club's course, Worcestershire, on April 25. Duncan was 4 holes up at the end of the first round, and he won the match by 6 up and 5 to play. Mayo won the bye at the last hole.

The thirty-six-holes stroke competition, at Sudbrook Park, for the Don Memorial challenge cup, was won by Mr. H. D. Gillies (Woking) with a score of 148.

Capt. C. K. Hutchison, the winner in 1912, again won the Lord Warden challenge cup at Rye on April 25, with an aggregate of 157. The cup, which is presented by Lord Brassey, president of the Rye Club, is played for annually on the Rye course, and the competition, a thirty-six-hole scratch stroke event, is open to members of the golf clubs of the Cinque Ports, Ancient Towns, and their "members" or "limbs."

Vardon and Ray beat Duncan and Abe Mitchell in two games at St. George's Hill on April 29. In a scoring competition in the morning they had an aggregate of 150 to 155, and they won the foursome in the afternoon by 3 and 2.

BOXING.

Hardly a week passes without there being at least one bout of outstanding interest to claim attention. Since the last letter was penned, sportsmen have had the opportunity of witnessing two tit-bits in the O'Keeffe v Simpson and Curran v. Bell matches. The former brought the present middle-weight champion and a worthily rival together, for there is no doubt Nicol Simpson ranks high. The visit of the north countryman to the United States did him good, and his showing in other bouts made it clear that he would trouble O'Keefe. The bout went its full course of twenty rounds, and in almost every one of them O'Keeffe had a shade the better of matters. He generally waited for his rival to lead, and either blocked or dodged the swing, sending in a left jab in return. O'Keeffe was also the "top dog" when it came to in-fighting his long experience and ring craft turning the scales in his favour. Simpson is a hard, rugged fighter, and will become still more dangerous when he has had more experience.

The Bell-Curran match at Liverpool had an international flavour, the former hailing from Australia, whilst Curran is an Irishman. Bell soon showed that he possessed an excellent left, and Curran felt, the force of it pretty frequently during the time they were in the ring. During the tenth round he went down from a body blow, and claimed that it was low. Bell was equally loud in protesting that no foul had been committed, but the referee thought otherwise, and disqualified the Australian, whose *debut* here was thus an unfortunate one. A doctor examined Curran, and agreed that the expetty officer had been hit low.

The match between Wells and Rice at Liverpool last night seems to have been rather disappointing. Most of the critics agree, that neither man boxed really well, though Wells gained the decision on points at the end of the twenty rounds. The latter tired considerably, and he utterly failed to develop a real punch.

BILLIARDS.

The big matches now in course of decision have not produced any sensational breaks up to the time of writing. Inman is finding out how very difficult it is to concede a start to Newman. During the early stages he gained rapidly, but the younger player went away again, so that the champion was 1,946 points behind when the half-way stage was reached. Newman thus started the second half with every prospect of a win, and when he increased his lead on Tuesday to 2,339, Inman's stoutest supporters felt despondent. The latter made a nice breack of 312 on Wednesday, but Newman more than held his own on the day's play, slightly increasing his lead.

Neither Stevenson nor Gray has shown their proper form in their match of 18,000 up on level terms. The Australian seems to be quite out of touch, and considering how well he shaped when playing his first public match with ivory balls, it is difficult to account for his falling off. Possibly, most of the players are feeling the effects of a hard season's play, which leavs them mentally tired. Gray was no fewer than 5,187 points behind when the second half of the match was entered on. Stevenson's form was very moderate early in the present week, which enabled Gray to slightly reduce his rival's long lead; but Stevenson again increased his advantage to over 5,000 during Wednesday's play.

OTHER GAMES.

The America Cup.—Reuter telegraphs that the launching of the *Resolute*, the first of the three possible Cup defenders to take the water, was witnessed by a number of American yachtsmen on April 25. The ceremony was carried out with considerable secrecy. Those who saw it said that the sloop's forebody suggested a shad's belly. The hull forward of the fin was borught down to a sharp V. some distance from the water.

Tennis.—W. Kinsella, the New York professional, beat E. Johnson, at Prince's Club, Knightsbridge, on April 29, by 3 sets to 2

Rowing.—On April 25 the London Rowing Club decided the annual race for the W. E. Green coxswainless fours, the course being from Hammersmith Bridge to Putney Bridge. Mr. Percy Adcock acted as starter and umpire. Result:—Middlesex station.—R. D. Ross (bow), 11st. 8lb; T. McK. Hughes (steers), 11st 5lb.; F. S. Laskey, 12st. 2lb.; and M. S. Ell (stroke), 11st. 8lb., 1.

HAIR PLANTING.

AN ELABORATE CURE FOR BALDNESS.

A method of sewing hairs in the human scalp in cases of partial or total baldness has been successfully used in several instances by Dr. Szekely at the hospital of Saint Stephane at Budapest.

The number of hairs "planted" in the head of a patient has been as many as 50,000. One hundred hairs are drawn through punctures in the scalp to every square centimetre, and as both ends are left free, the number is thus 200, or over 1,000 to each square inch.

Very fine gold wires are used, one five-hundredth of an inch in diameter, and fine long hairs from a woman's head are attached at the middle to these. The gold loop or knot acts an "anchor," and after sterilisation, explains "The Times," is introduced into the subcutaneous tissue, where it is slightly twisted, and holds the hair permanently in position. It is stated that 500 hairs can be thus introduced into the scalp within three quarters of an hour.

Dr. Szekely has designed a special instrument for introducing and fixing the gold wires. The latter are so light and so fine that the total amount of gold in the scalp after "planting" 50,000 hairs is only one gramme. The hair is stated to be perfectly natural, and a capsule of tissue appears to form around each gold wire knot.

The inflamation resulting from the treatment entirely disappears in from ten to twelve days, and in no case so far has any intense inflammation or suppuration resulted. The hair an b ewashed, brushed, and treated with oil in the ordinary way, and one of the earliest patients so treated, a lady, has retained her hair intact, with the original lustre and flexibility, for over seven years.

THE THREE WISHES

Sir Joseph Lyons presided at the annual dinner of the Wine and Spirit Trades Benevolent Society, at the Connaught Rooms, and in appealing on behalf of the society's funds, told a story of an Englishman, a Scotsman, and a Jew who were hunting big game in the East. One day they saw a native dignitary being pursued by a wild elephant, and promptly shot the animal. The native gentleman, who turned out to be a high priest, was profuse in his thanks, and by way of acknowledgment for saving his life offered the visitors to pray to his God to gratify any wish they had. They accompanied him to a temple. The Englishman said he wished for glory. "Go forth, my son," said the high priest, "and all the glory in the world shall be thine." The Scotsman said he wished for riches. "Riches thou shalt have," said the high priest, "beyond the dreams of avarice." Next came the turn of the Jew. "I don't wish for much," said the Jew, "I just want the Scotsman's address."

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple, easy to take but effective.

HISTORY OF MUSIC.

FUTURE OP HUMAN VOICE.

Mr. Percy Grainger, who of late years has laboured diligently to purge musical titles and musical vocabulary generally from the taint of Italianization, has again broken fresh ground in his contribution to the programme of the recent festival at Torquay, writes "C. L. G." in "The Spectator." This took the form of a "Colonial Song," called for short "Sentimentals." To quote from "The Times."

"It is a duet such as might have occurred somewhere in Hiawatha—not a lyric, for it is not intended to 'express" any emotion, nor a ballad. for there are no words. With engaging candour the composer directs that it be sung to 'Padaba' or 'Tiribidi,' or any Italian syllables that prove convenient to the singers, and these in their embarrassment at the riches thus proffered them compromised upon 'Ah.' Whether this simple method would be applicable to songs on any large scale or not, there is no doubt that the effect of the blended voices of Miss Carrie Tubb and Mr. Hubert Eisdell was very beautiful even in the absence of any more precise meaning than has been extracted from the composer—'a certain kind of emotion that seems to me not untypical of native-born Colonials in general'—a lucid account with which it may be hoped the interviewer went away happy."

Of course, we know that there is nothing entirely new under the sun even in modern music, and to a certain extent Mr. Grainger has been forestalled by other pioneers in this and earlier generations. *Bouche fermee* effects are as old as the hills, but they were confined to music limited in scope and not very exalted in aim. We associate them mainly with partsongs of a popular sort in which a solo voice was sustained by a humming accompaniment, or with the humerous repretory of male voice quartets. Imitations of the banjo, even in these enlightened days, seldom fail to elicit applause at ballad concerts, or in places where the coon exerts his honeyed influence. But isolated instances of the use of the human voice without words can be found at an earlier date and in more exalted surroundings. For example, in the last act of *Rigoletto*, the wailing of the storm is represented with extraordinary effect by voices behind the scenes, while rapid *bravura* passages for the flute suggest the flickring of the lightning. But this stroke of genius, for so it unquestionably is, hardly belongs to the domain of music. It is a piece of realism outside the score. The use of the human voice as an instrument is a new thing. The redoubtable Professor Granville Bantock has composed an elaborate symphony for voices, but, though the treatment is instrumental, he has not dispensed with words. "Songs without words" have hitherto taken the form of instrumental compositions with a pronounced melodic character. It has been reserved for the present day to welcome the divorce of the human voice from the trammels of articulate speech. Prejudiced people will no doubt protest against the innovation; they will probably hark back to Homer's description of men and quote Milton's "sphere-born harmonious sisters, Voice and Verse." But even they, on careful reflection, must in the end admit that there is a great deal to be said in favour of the change. The clear enunciation of words in a fashion even remotely approximating to educated speech has always proved a sore trial for most singers; indeed, some seem to have given up the attempt in despair. Relieved of this laborious burden, the human voice cannot fail to gain enormously in flexibility, and even power. It is notorious that when one wishes to attract attention at the greatest possible distance one seldom shouts a word, but generally ejaculates "Hi!" or, if to the Colonial hobit native-born, "Cooee!" Again, as it is *ex hypothesi* the privilege of the highest music to be able to express the ineffable moods and thoughts and emotions which transcend the powers of speech, the raising of the voice to the purely instrumental plane must obviously enhance its dignity and nobility. Music will no longer be hampered by the continuance of a system which tends to make its capacities of expression conterminous with the narrow bounds of speech, but will find in the human voice a loyel ally in its progress along the illimitable inane. The way, in fine, will be cleared for the full exploitation of the wonderful advance in choral gymnastics made of recent years by choirs in the Midlands and the North of England.

FUTURISTIC ORCHESTRATION.

In view of these reassuring facts, we cannot wholly share the pessimistic opinion that vocal, or at least choral, music is likely to be submerged in the ocean of modern or futuristic orchestration. But we own to some grounds for misgiving. Though not always infallible in respect of intonation, human vocalists, except in rare cases, have hitherto shown a marked inability to sing in keys wholly unrelated to that of the instruments with which they are associated, and this inablity, unless surmounted by careful training, must prove an ever-increasing obstacle in the way of their fruitful cooperation with modern orchestral music. We have known exceptions: indeed, we have heard an accomplished musician play the bass of the "Mabel" waltz in one key and the melody in a second while he sang it in a third. Extremes meet, however, and the new requirements may prove a splendid opening for the employment of the hitherto unemployable class of totally unmusical people, many of whom possess powerful organs, to lend colour and sonority to the momentous scores of the near future. But this class is, we imagine, numerically insignificant and steadily declining, and must find formidable competitors in the animal world. If the horses of Elberfeld can be taught to extract cube roots and perform other prodigies of arithmetic, it is an insult to their intelligence to maintain that they could not be taught to sing in conjunction with an orchestra. Many years ago it was the good fortune of the present writer to hear a terrier who sang to the accompaniment of a harmonium, and, what is more, never sang in tune. Had he lived some sixty years later, this dog might have been properly educated and utilized, intead of being forced to make sport for human philistines. The timbre and range of the voices of animals are extraordinarily various, and in carrying power and sonority they easily eclipse human performers. The fact is not only illustrated by the richness of the vocabulary associated with animal voices—*e.g.*, barking, grunting, lowing, bellowing, roaring, whinning caterwauling, &c.—but it is attested by the express evidence of learned writers. For example, the great Larousse thus discourses on the vocal accomplishments of the pig:—

"La *voix* du porc, si remarquable par son timbre et le contraste qui existe entre les sons graves et les sons aigus dont elle resite, est en rapport avec une organisation tout a fait exceptionnelle de l'appareil laryngien. Le grognement du porc presente plusieurs varietes: il est sourd et repete a de courts intervalles lorsque l'animal est inquiet; il s'eleve un peu lorsqu'il est pourchasse; il devient aigu quand il a faim ou qu'il recoit un coup de pied; tres-aigu au moment ou on le saigne."

Of the superb tremolo of sheep and goats, the piercing super-priccolo of the cockatoo, and the trumpeting of the elephant it is not necessary to speak. But it may not be generally known that the gorilla has an *Ut de poitrine* more poignant and penetrating than even that of Signor Caruso.

It must not be supposed that the divorce of speech from song can be effected all in a moment. Operatic composers will probably continue to work in collaboration with librettists for some time to come, though, of course, it may well be that strings of melodious syllables of the "Padaba" or "Tiribidi" type will supersede words to which a definite meaning can be attached. In the concert-room on the other hand, we anticipate that the function of words will before long be confined to the programme. Music which expresses the inexpressible does not require the help of speech either in the shape of the spoken or the written word, but as a concession to the cravings of uninstructed humanity the use of analytic remarks will probably be retained. How helpful and stimulating these remarks can be may be judged from the following passage, which is taken *verbatim et literatim* from an analysis of the *Sonata Teutonica* of Mr. John Powel by Mr. Richard Brockwell. In the course of his remarks on the second movement of this formidable work, which occupies more than an hour in performance, Mr. Brockwell observes:—

"The theme of the *Fugue* is based upon 3c. In the interludes one hears a saddened form of 1a. The *Fugue* leads through labarynthine, tonalityless, writhing progressions (embracing two strettas), to a climax, built upon 1a and 1d, which is followed by a recapitulation of the *Fugue* exposition, the theme being handled double-fugally in conjunction with the *'Einheitsmotify,'* 1a. N. B.—The Fugue theme is in G minor, whereas the counter-theme is in its original key of E maj. The intervals, however, are so chosen that the counterpoint is perfectly correct and the resultant harmonies free from dissonance. This recapitulation leads into a terrific climax based upon the unholy dissonance that preceded the Fugue and accompanied by a terrible distortion of the *Einheitsmotif.* A squirming, evasive transition built upon a diminution of the *Fugue* theme leads direct into the *Scherzo* (3-8), B minor, *Allegretto vivace non troppo.* The *Scherzo* expresses the diabolic, the grotesque, it scintilates with unrestrained mockery and boisterous, malicious merriment. The first part is based upon 3a, answered by 3c. The second part is based upon 3b, which leads through a diminution of the *Fugue* theme in a frightful, uncanny, climax, which reintroduces the first part of the *Scherzo.* The close modulates into D flat maj., and leads into the Andante (3-4), when takes place of the usual Trio. This section expresses the glamour and allurements of amorous passion. The first part is an intensification and amplification of the first half of 3, and culminates in a mysterious, insoluble, but not inharmonious dissonance, which fades away into the second part of the Andante based upon 3e. This part works up to a big climax culminating in a passionately palpitating triple trill which resolves itself into a sultrily voluptuous *Coda*, in which use is made of 3a. A transition, based on 3a and 3b, leads back into the *Scherzo*, which culminates in a *Coda* in B maj., based upon 3a and 3c. This leads into the close of the movement, a repetition of the simple Folksong in C maj., over an organ-point on B. Suddenly the B becomes the leading tone of the C maj. scale, and inevitably resolves into the tonic. The movement closes with a prophecy of the last movement based on 4a and 3d, which melt away into an ethereal consonance."

So long as the analytical programme-writer continues to elucidate the intentions of composers with such a wealth of palpitating polysyllablis, he can ill be spared as a hierophant, of illuminating and transcendental ineptitude.

ZANZIBAR.

The "Gazette of India" of May 9, contains the text of an Order in Council, dated January 21, under which the Zanzibar Protectorate is transferred from the control of the Foreign Office to that of the Colonial Office. The Order came into force on April 20. It re-incorporates the Protectorate with British East Africa from which it was detached in 1904. Zanzibar hereafter is to be administered by an Officer designated the "British Resident" under the general superintendence of Sir Henry Conway Belfield, Governor of the East African Protectorate, who is appointed High Commissioner of Zanzibar. The Order establishes a Court for Zanzibar, with full Civil and Criminal jurisdiction, and it is declared that it should be exercised in conformity with the Civil Procedure, Criminal Procedure and Penal Codes of India, and other Indian Acts in force in the Protectorate on the date of the promulgation of the present Order. Major Francis Barrow Pearce is appointed British Resident. Among those present at the meeting of His Majesty's Privy Council which promulgated this Order was Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, formerly Finance Member in H. E. The Viceroy's Council, who was recently made a Privy Councillor. Zanzibar Protectorate Consists of the island of Zanzibar, which has a fine roadstead, and the island of Pemba. Zanzibar, by the way, produces 92 p.c. of the entire clove crop of the world, its other products including copra, chillies, rubber, ivory, hides, and gum. Its population is chiefly made up of Asiatics (mostly British Indians) who number 20,000, Europeans (chiefly British 250, and Arabs, about 7000.

AFTERNOON WITH A PRODIGY.

WILLY FERRERO AND HIS DRUM.

THE "INSIDE" OF A BABY GENIUS.

All musical England is talking of Willy Ferrero, the wonderful boy, aged seven and a half—so absurdly the youngest symphony conductor in the world—who has conducted the Imperial Orchestra before the Russian Court, who took London first in incerdulity, then in amazement, and then by storm, the night before last, when he led the ninety performers of the New Symphony Orchestra at the Albert Hall, writes Mr. Twells Brex in the "Daily Mail."

But I need not talk about that. The musical critics have told all that can be said about the marvellous conducting of this little boy. Willy Ferrero has had to the uttermost what even the giants of any profession might hail as "a good Press."

And while all England has been talking of Willy Ferrro, I rejoice that Willy Ferrero—utterly unconscious of and uninterested in his fame—has been eating numberless cress sandwiches, and that he and I escaped from the celebrities who crowded his London home to see him, and that we enlisted two maidservants and a soldiery person aged two: and that we have marched round a kitchen in terrible array, while I roared to Willy like a Prussian drill officer, while the soldierly person aged two jabbed us indiscriminately with the staff of a Union Jack, and while Willy—the leader of the Albert Hall orchestra—banged at his drum—and, thank Heaven, banged it out of tune!

So you will see that he is a boy, and not that pasty homunculus whom we usually hail as a prodigy.

"TO PRODG."

Here is genius—innate, untrained, unconscious genius that has astounded the musical world. And yet here is nothing that we associate with these little comets that have sometimes burst on the world, dazed us with a shower of sparks, and disappeared in their late 'teens without leaving even a trail. The world, in truth, is rather critical to-day of prodigies. So many of the prodigies have—if one may coin a word—been so self-consciously prodigies and so soon ceased to "prodg."

And so I went sadly to spend my afternoon with Willy Ferrero. I expected the bulging forehead, the sallow face, the sophisticated vanity of these little people. And I may tell you outright that only one thing Willy is precocious in. Like nearly all adults, but very few children, he does not photograph well. The pictures of him on the hoardings and bills and programmes are not my Willy Ferrero of the pogrom in that kitchen.

He is beautiful little boy—too beautiful for a boy—younger-looking than his seven and a half years (oh, rare achievement for a prodigy!), with a mop of bright chestnut hair (none of your prodigy black), brown eyes that tone to it and are fathomless pools of innocence, a mouth that he has stolen from a girl, and a rosy and health-flushed little face. He talks his Italian language, of course, and is fluent in emphatic French. English he has none. And he is just a delightful little boy.

I had been asked to get at the "inside" of Willy Ferrero, I am more than delighted to discover that he has as little "inside" as any other boy of his age. I tried to lead him out about his art. He came always back to his toy automobile. Willy is wrapped up in toy automobiles. Toy automobiles are to him all the meed that the world can give to genius.

"DOESN'T MATTER."

And so, when I asked him how he feels when he is conducting a great orchestra, and how music moves him, and what sort of orchestration goes on in Willy Ferrero's little soul, he just said, "N'importe!" and turned me back to motor-cars.

Mme. Pavlova joined the tea-party—Russian tea, all amber, in glasses, and cakes that were prodigies in themselves—that Willy and I (with divers non-stayers who came and went) made last from four to six, I saw the human butterfly watching Willy with that poignant interest wherewith all great genius sees its own childhood, as in a mirror, in these crystal beginnings of greatness.

As I say, he expresed this with his eyes, He is not a talkative prodigy. He is as little self-conscious as any nice child of seven years. While the great and the curious of this world all talked of him round a teatable, he heard them not. Who would not be intrigued to meet a prodigy like this?

How did he start—and how was his genius discovered? At fifteen months, when his mother played sad pieces on the violin, he cried; when she played gay things he was joyous.

At two years he "conducted" his father and mother at piano and violin, and could change the tempo. At four years he conducted the orchestra of the Folies Bergeres in Paris. At seven years his parents brought him from Turin (his native town) to Petersburg; and at Petersburg he brought that most critical of all musical publics to its knees.

He does not know a note of music—he has been taught nothing—and he cannot read a score. His pieces are played to him—first on a piano, then two or three times by an orchestra. After that he can "conduct" them before Emperors. And he will only conduct (he told me this much with firmness) the things that he loves.

They say that he is quite changed when he is conducting. The little boy of the toy motor-cars is left at home. His little face becomes set—the look of the photographs—he is carried away in his other world. We all are—we are in the world of dreams." Perhaps that is why Willy tells me that he likes his audiences to applaud; but that except when they applaud he does not know they are there.

I hope the world won't smother the genius of Willy Ferrero with its garlands.

THE WORLD OF AMUSEMENT.

TO-NIGHT AT LA SCALA.

At La Scala to-night, one of the finest spectacular shows ever seen in Bombay will be given by Miss Selma Braatz. Miss Braatz is a member of a well known continental family of artistes, and has gained fame the world over as the champion lady juggler. Following a highly successful season in London, and an equally successful tour on the Continent, Miss Selma Braatz went to Australia, where she had a record run. She appeared for a fortnight in Calcutta, and quite took that city by storm. Her act, in which she is assisted by Madame Clara Braatz, is full of superlatively clever and novel tricks, all performed in a finished style which has won for her the title of the Lady Cinquevalli.

CLEVER JUGGLING.

We have not space to enter into details of all the tricks Miss Braatz does, but the skilful manner in which she manipulates billiard cues and balls, hats and sticks roused the enthusiastic admiration of the audiences in Calcutta. Miss Braatz is also an adept at trick juggling, and with the assistance of Madame Clare Braatz will show a number of tricks, one of which is to blow soap bubbles and then juggle with them. She divides one of the bubbles in two with a stick, balances and juggles with the two, and then reconverts them into one bubble.

TWO OTHER BIG ACTS.

If Selma Braatz stood by herself on the bill she would be an attraction; but she does not. With her, are two other big acts, which Bombay has had an opportunity of seeing during the past week,—in Ferry Corwey and the Stavordale Quintette—while the pictures are excellently selected and varied. Of Ferry Corwey it is not necessary to say much, for most of those who read this have already seen him. He is an artist to his finger tips, and a really clever musician. The Stavordales, too, have made themselves very popular this week with their wonderfully clever banjo and harp playing. All who have seen Ferry Corwey and the Stavordales will be glad to have the opportunity of seeing them again; while if there are any who have not seen them they should not miss this opportunity.

PEOPLE'S THEATRE MOVEMENT.

The People's Theatre Society has been instituted in London, but from all the accounts of the inauguration it was not a very promising function. On the other hand, it is described by more than one writer as a regrettably dismal affair. The object of the Society will be to open one or two theatres in which drama of a better order will be given for the working classes at a price suited to their pockets, and it is suggested that these People's Theatres should be opened on Sundays. The seats are to be allotted on the subscription principle, the working classes being invited to subscribe their shillings, and then having seats allotted whenever they want to see a play. A start is to be made in the autumn, and the experiment will be watched with interest.

SIR HERBERT TREE'S STORY.

At the meeting Sir Herbert Tree moved the resolution, "That a People's Theatre Society be instituted," and in the course of his speech told an amusing story. Upon getting out of a taxicab, once upon a time, he was confronted by an anxious-eyed child who demanded money. "I want two-pence," said the child. "What for?" asked Sir Herbert. "To go to the picture palace," said the child. "There's the sum twice told," said Sir Herbert, giving alms, as he himself confessed, "in the manner of the early Victorian heroes." "What will you do with the other two-pence?" "Oh," said the child, "I'll take my step-sister to the picture theatre—perchance!"

MUSIC HALL ENTERPRISE

There would seem to be no end to Music Hall enterprise in London, and the latest management to distinguish itself is that of the London Pavilion. Here on a recent Wednesday afternoon was put on a mammoth programme of seven sketches and playlets, with five variety turns to relieve the monotony. The idea is to give a trial run to sketches suited for the music halls by authors who have still to make their way in the world, and as such it is an innovation deserving encouragement. But he would need to be a very ardent lover of the theatre who would voluntarily sit through seven sketches in one afternoon.

THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

It is nearly one hundred years since the present Haymarket Theatre was built, for it was in 1820 when it was opened—exactly a fortnight before George IV's Coronation. Now for the third time in its history its interior has been re-modelled, and a new arrangement has been made whereby all the seats in the pit will be reserved. A separate booking office will be opened in the pit entrance, where seats can be booked on the day of the performance only, from 6-30 in the evening for the night shows, and from 12-30 in the day for matinees. For once, says a writer in a Home paper, there is a pit worth booking. People sitting in this pit will not feel themselves playgoers of a lower order; a breed apart. The decorative scheme which embellishes the stalls embraces the pit also, and the carpet is as blue and as soft in the one place as in the other! Only by a visit can one appreciate the extent to which this extension of amenities has improved the general appearance and "atmosphere" of the house.

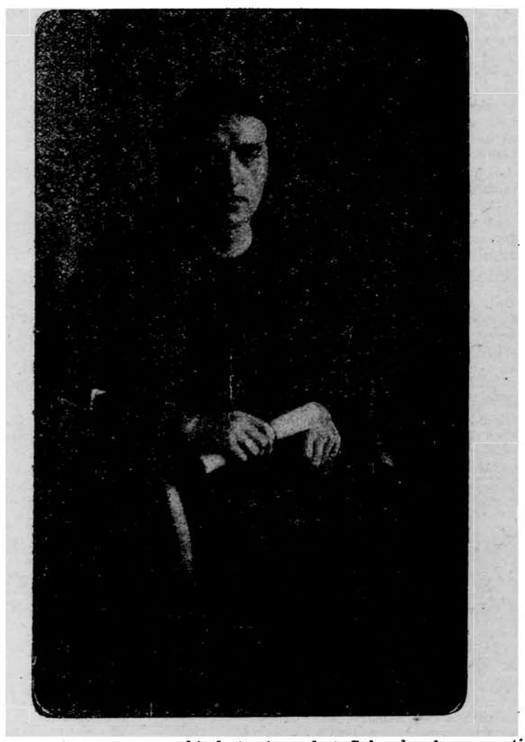
THE SUMMER GIRL.

An up-to-date Seaside Girl at Blackpool. She is wearing the newest things in sandals (showing her bare toes) and anklet watch.

MISS SELMA BRAATZ

Champion Lady Juggler at La Scala to-night.

ALASTOR, THE MYSTIC.



Alastor, the mystic, announces his last days in Bombay, and all who wish to consult him must do so between now and June 3rd as he is leaving early in June for the Hills. Alastor has been in Bombay for so long that he has come to be looked upon almost as an institution in the city. He has been in India all told for three and a half years and since last July has been continuously in Bombay. During this time he has studied the hands and characters of many hundreds of people and given thousands of astrological readings. That he has had clients sufficient to keep him in Bombay for nearly a year is in itself a speaking testimony to the correctness of Alastor's readings.

MISS JOAN HAY.

In "The Daring of Diane" at the London Pavilion.

MR. CYRIL MAUDE.

Of all the English actors who have visited America in recent years, Mr. Cyril Maude has perhaps, been the most successful. His tour has been a sort of triumphal procession, and in every town he has visited he has scored a success both on the stage and socially which is quite remarkable. Mr. Maude was to return to London from the States a few days after the last mail left, and was to make his appearance in a play which drew crowded houses during his American tour. This is called "Grumpy," and it had not been played in London before.

DEATH OF MR. WM. GREET.

The most famous member of a well-known English theatrical family in the person of Mr. William Greet, lessee of the Lyric Theatre, who was sixty-one years of age, had been suffering from Bright's Disease for some time, but it was not expected that the end was so near. Mr. Greet started in the theatrical profession, as acting manager for the late Mr. Willie Edouin. In due course he acquired various plays and various theatres, and became partner with Mr. E. C. Englebach in one of the most important managerial ventures in England, or perhaps anywhere else. He became, indeed, one of the richest theatrical managers of our time.

THE "JOY-RIDE LADY."

Miss Marie Blanche, new Fifi du Barry in "The Joy-Ride Lady" at the New Theatre.

Dr. Keshava Deva Shastri, President of the Benares Arya Samaj, purposes visiting the United States during the Panama International Exhibition and staying there for some two years more, his object being to give Americans some idea of the Aryan art, culture, civilization and religion of India. A proposition is on foot for which subscriptions are being asked, to present to the American nation the Satyarth Prakash (Light of Truth) and other religious books.

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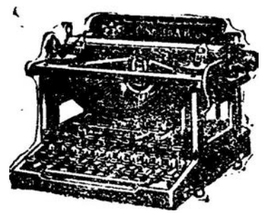

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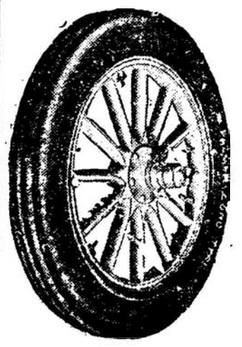

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